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CURTIS'S FURNISHING STORES, LTD.
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The People.

SPECIAL EDITION.

ASK FOR
NICHOLSON'S
DRY GIN
THE PUREST SPIRIT MADE.

No. 2,172. LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1923. Two Pence.

LUCKY ONES IN THE DERBY DRAWS.

FORTUNES FOR THE FAVOURED.

FAMOUS DOWNS IN GRIP OF "RACE FEVER."

EPSOM'S CARNIVAL.

HUGE SWEEPSTAKE FUNDS TO BE DISBURSED.

From to-day onwards and during the week everybody will be "talking Derby" and using the language of the racetrack.

Never in the annals of the Turf has the great Epsom carnival evoked such widespread interest and excitement. It is impossible to estimate how many thousands of people, of all classes in life, have caught the Derby fever. Every moment rumours about the horses entered for the classic race provide the public with thrills.

Innumerable folk are awaiting the draws in the huge sweepstakes. They will read of their good luck (or disappointment) below.

EVERYTHING points to this year's Derby crowd being a record one, provided, of course, that the weather is favourable.

The demand for tickets to the Grand Stand has been enormous, and all the boxes and roof stalls have been sold for some time.

All the bedrooms and floor space for sleeping in and around Epsom are booked.

Already Epsom Downs are looking like a busy place.

An army of gipsies has arrived in preparation for the festive week.

Lank men with black, unkempt hair and dispositions as unruly, and women as swarthy, have pitched their camps. With them are babies, hundreds of them, sprawling, yelling, laughing, artful little rogues.

Even now there look enough professors of psycho-analysis to tell the fortune of everybody who goes to the Derby.

CATERERS' BIG TASK.

There are scenes of great activity everywhere. Caterers are bringing up immense stores of supplies. Processions of 4-ton lorries were crawling up the hill to the grand stand the whole of yesterday.

Workmen are hammering in supports for booths, covering them with canvas almost before you can say "Town Guard." Huge new advertisement hoardings have made their appearance.

Old men habitues of the "Derby," who speak out of a memory of fifty years, say they never saw the Downs look better. The rains have done wonders.

Already there have been hosts of rumours regarding the horses entered for the great race. There is no doubt to-day and to-morrow will bring their quota of sensations, and the public will be kept on the tip-toe of excitement until the actual moment of the race.

Yesterday, to millions of people, was a day of thrills. It was Draw Day for the huge sweepstakes. Never before has there been such a vast number of these popular draws. A striking article on the romance and tragedy of the Derby appears on page 8.

WHO WILL WIN?

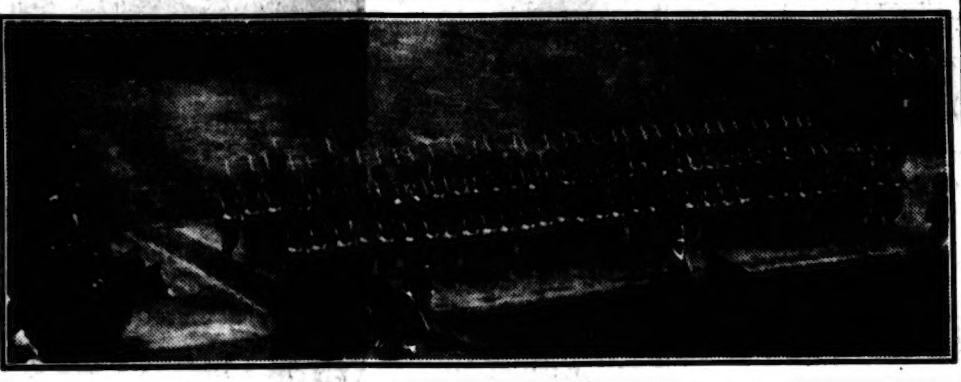
NAMES OF THOSE WHO WILL BE ASKING THE QUESTION.

The draw for the gigantic Otley Sweepstake took place at Leeds.

This is the biggest sweepstake ever promoted in this country, the first prize alone being £21,500.

Ticket-holders who have drawn horses are: My Lord, No. 115,821; W. Law, Bank Top, Todmorden; Topboot, No. 168,837; J. Montford, Jervis-st., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Miltiades, No. 97,510; E. T. Hornby, Mitre Cottage, Mergavenny, Mon.; Choroos, No. 171,664; J. F. Nicolson, Cheven Leather Works, Otley; Kinnaird, No. 38,763; Mrs. G. Catchpole, Kessingland, Lowestoft; Salsash, No. 171,242; Mrs. Hayton, Beaconsfield Club, Friar-st., Reading; Parth, No. 72,959; Grace Partington, Higher Broadfield, Heywood, nr. Manchester; Roger de Buzil, No. 190,234; Captain Fairclough, Millom, Cumberland.

Twelve Pointer, No. 85,290; J. Scotson, Thomas-lane, Knotley Ash, Liverpool; Safety First, No. 20,602; A. Milburn, Laura-st., Sunderland; The Field, No. 104,086; A. S. A. Smith, Skip-ton-rd., Keighley; Papyrus, No. 172,950; Mrs. Ford, Fembrook-st., Skipton; Knockando, No. 200,382; J. Anderson, Hillsboro-rd., Ripon, Yorks; Ellangowan, No. 183,311; Miss Mary Spencer, Brunswick Studio, Pudsey; Dorie, No. 75,004; J. C. Crowther,



The march past the King (who is on horseback on the left) during the Trooping of the Colour yesterday.

BRIDE'S DRESSES IN A SACK.

HOW HONEYMOON PAIR CAUGHT THE LINER.

Not many travellers are likely to follow the example of Mr. and Mrs. Dewing, of Hartford, U.S.A., who sent part of their luggage from London to Liverpool by aeroplane yesterday, after a honeymoon in Europe.

When they reached Euston station to take train for Liverpool, where they were to join the Carmania for New York, they found that one trunk had been left at home. There was no time to return for it and catch the train and a ship.

Mr. Dewing, a young cinema and theatrical agent, acted with promptness. He ordered a special aeroplane to fly with the trunk, while he and Mrs. Dewing went off by train.

An official of the Cunard Company "got busy" and carried out the plan. At express speed the trunk was taken to Hendon. There it was found too large to be placed in the aeroplane.

There were only three hours to catch the boat. The pilot, who had to act quickly, broke open the trunk and showed half the contents in the cabin of the machine, while the remainder, consisting of beautiful Parisian gowns and lingerie, was folded up and put into a sack and placed on board.

The aeroplane reached Aintree at twenty minutes past four. A motor-car, to which the luggage was immediately transferred, then set out for the quay, and five minutes before the Carmania sailed Mr. and Mrs. Dewing had the satisfaction of seeing the missing luggage taken on board.

TUBE STRIKE.

MEN'S MEETING TO-MORROW TO CONSIDER POSITION.

As the result of a lightning strike on the part of men engaged in the extension of the Tubes in South London the work has been temporarily held up.

The dispute is a sequel to a threat of a proposed reduction in wages of 1d. an hour.

A meeting of the men is to be held at Kennington to-morrow, when the position is to be considered.

PANEL SYSTEM.

RE-ARRANGEMENT WANTED BY DOCTORS' UNION.

The National Medical Union at their annual meeting yesterday unanimously passed the following resolution:—"In view of the widely expressed dissatisfaction with the working of the panel system of the National Health Insurance Act, this meeting of the National Medical Union deplors the recent announcement of the Minister of Health that he did not propose to make any general re-arrangement in the system. Further, this meeting is of opinion that the continued working of the panel system is prejudicial to the public interest, and detrimental to the practice of medicine, and it urges the Minister of Health to reconsider the matter."

SANDWICHED SIDECAR.

Driver Terribly Hurt in Triple Motor Smash.

George Gregory, 25, of Monk-st., Woolwich, lies in the Miller Hospital, Greenwich, in a precarious condition as the result of a singular accident yesterday, in which three vehicles were involved. Gregory was driving down Hille-st., and as he reached Wood-st. he swerved to his left to pass a bus. As he did so a motor car came out of Wood-st., with the result that his machine was sandwiched between the car and the bus.

The occupant of the sidecar was thrown out and escaped with minor injuries, but Gregory was terribly hurt.

SHOVELLER'S SHOVEL.

That Shoveller had the shovel in a sack, was the evidence of a police inspector at Chatham yesterday when Daniel Shoveller was bound over on a charge of stealing the shovel, which he said he had found.

ILLNESS OF KING'S AUNT.

A RELAPSE.

IMPROVEMENT NOT MAINTAINED.

Princess Christian (77) is suffering from a heart attack following influenza, and her condition is causing anxiety.

The following bulletin was issued last night:—

The slight improvement in the condition of Princess Christian, noted this morning, has not been maintained.

(Signed) Stanley Hewitt.

Dawson of Penn.

E. Farquhar Buzzard.

Known as the "Princess of the East End" on account of her philanthropic work among the poor in her earlier years, Princess Christian is the third daughter of Queen Victoria and aunt of the King.

She was born at Buckingham Palace on May 25, 1848, and in 1865 married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

During the great war Princess Christian worked untiringly to alleviate suffering, and set a good example by living with extreme simplicity.

SOLICITOR'S FRAUDS.

Paid £2,000 a Year Interest with Income of £500.

Remarkable story of frauds and forgeries was disclosed in a bankruptcy examination at Canterbury yesterday, of Arthur Edward Watts, a Folkestone solicitor, who was convicted at Kent Assizes in February of fraudulent conversion of deeds, etc.

Mr. Harold Ward (Official Receiver) said the liabilities expected to rank for dividend were over £20,000, and the debtor estimated his assets at £4,000.

The bankrupt admitted that for about twenty years he had been paying interest on moneys placed in his hands by clients. His net earnings since the war had been between £400 and £500 annually, while he had paid in interest to clients over £2,000 a year. He estimated that among his losses was £9,000 in connection with building estates at Ashford and Chatham twenty years ago.

He confessed that he held no securities for £3,000 deposited with him for investment in 1909. He told of the forging of clients' names and preparing numerous irregular documents, and that he had in one instance put in an affidavit under a will disclosing an estate at £200, instead of its proper value of £230.

The examination was adjourned until July 14.

THE WEATHER.

Light to moderate northerly winds; mainly cloudy, some brighter periods; visibility moderate; cool.

Not one report on the South and South-East Coasts recorded any sunshine yesterday. In the West there were fitful bursts but Blackpool, in contrast, basked in over 15 hours' sun.

PREMIER AND POINCARE.

POSSIBLE PARIS TALK ON REPARATIONS.

Paris, Saturday.

The London correspondent of the "Temps" says that Mr. Stanley Baldwin is going to Paris after the Franco-Belgian conversations at Brussels to discuss the reparations problem with M. Poincare.

The "Temps" expresses sincere satisfaction that there is a prospect of the British Premier having private and confidential conversations with M. Poincare, but considers that it would be well if, before setting out for Paris, Mr. Baldwin were to assure himself that his visit will have positive results.—Exchange.

BUILDERS' HOURS.

HUGE MAJORITY AGAINST EXTENSION.

The building trade operatives, by a majority of 105,000, have rejected the employers' proposal for an average extension of the working week over the year from 44 hours to 47 hours.

The ballot resulted as follows:—

For the proposal 12,000
Against 115,000

A special meeting of the Joint Wages and Conditions Council for the industry has been called for this week.



The Energy of Youth

He feels younger every day!

He's always in the pink of condition, and because he is overflowing with abundant health the blood courses through his veins with all the vigour of youth.

You too can be a picture of cheery fitness and vigorous enjoyment if you learn and practise the Kruschen Habit of Health.

If you find you are not as well as you should be, there is probably something wrong with your internal system. Perhaps you are tied down to the busy life of the City, where you get little fresh air or exercise, and are often obliged to snatch hasty, unwholesome meals. Consequently your liver and

kidneys lose their vigour, impurities find their way into your blood stream, and sleeplessness, depression, constipation, a thousand and one ills follow.

Kruschen Salts will alter all this. Just enough to cover a sixpence, taken every morning in your breakfast cup of tea, will make all the difference in the world. All impurities are removed from the body, the blood stream regains its purity, the whole sluggish system responds to its energising influence. You work better, play better, live better, when you take the little daily dose.

Try it yourself. Get a bottle to-morrow, and start the healthy Kruschen habit at once.

Kruschen Salts

Good Health for a Farthing a Day

A 1s. 9d. bottle of Kruschen Salts contains 36 doses—enough for three months—which means good health for less than a farthing a day. The dose prescribed for daily use is "as much as will lie on a tongue," taken in the breakfast cup of tea. Every chamber with Kruschen. On a 1s. 9d. bottle and start to-morrow.

AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN

Tells how She Darkened Her Grey Hair with a Home-Made Remedy.

MRS. E. H. BOOTS, who darkened her grey hair by a simple home-made remedy made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their grey or faded hair, and make it soft and glossy with this simple remedy which they can mix at home. To half-a-pint of water add 1 ounce of bay rum, a small box of Orifex Compound and 1 ounce of Glycerine. These ingredients can be purchased at any chemist's at very little cost. Apply to the hair every other day until the grey hair is darkened sufficiently. It does not colour the scalp, is not greasy and does not rub off. It will make a grey-haired person look twenty years younger."

ARMY OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

M.P.s to Consider the Case of Men Who Rose from the Ranks.
Army officers numbering about 1,300 who were retired after the war with the pension of a sergeant or sergeant-major are to have their case taken up in the House of Commons.
Col. Sir Arthur Holbrooke has decided to invite all service members of the House of Commons to meet and discuss ways and means of adjusting an admitted hardship.
These officers, who are of long service and obtained commissions from the ranks, are to meet at the Imperial Hotel, Russell-sq., W.C., at 7 p.m. on Tuesday to prepare a plan of campaign.

Why Risk your money on the DERBY when you may win

£1,000 for 1/-

ENTER THE COMPETITION to-day.
It's a better sport and it is in aid of

St. Paul's Hospital.

PRIZES.

Prize Money deposited with the Bankers of the Fund.

1st Prize	£1,000
2nd "	£500
3rd "	£250
4th "	£100
5th "	£50
30 Prizes of £10	
60 " "	£5

This most deserving institution has not benefited under any other scheme, and is now in urgent need of funds.
The Competition is a simple one, and within the scope of everyone.

TICKETS 1/- each.

If you prefer to have a book of tickets to sell to your friends, we will send a book of ten, together with ONE FREE TICKET, on receipt of 10/-.
Send your remittance to-day. Cheques and P.O.s should be crossed and made payable to St. Paul's Hospital Competition Fund.

A COMPETITION FOR EVERYONE IN EVERY FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE MANAGERS,
St. Paul's Hospital Fund,
25, Hospital Buildings, 25, Tottenham Street, LONDON, W.1.

Do you Tire quickly?

If so, you need Wincarnis to give you new vitality. Because Wincarnis is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve-invigorator—all in one. OVER 10,000 DOCTORS RECOMMEND

WINGARNIS
The Wine of Life.

You need not have Indigestion or Insomnia

Lots of women who cook the food for the household, never enjoy it themselves because work and worry and family responsibility have created nervous dyspepsia and sleeplessness. The remedy is Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

TAKE TWO AT BEDTIME.

and note how well you sleep and how refreshed and fit you feel in the morning.

The International Home Remedy for

Nervous Exhaustion
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Nervous Pain
Headache
Weakness
Anemia
Palpitation
Kidney Weakness
Children's Weakness
Nervousness
Wasting

Mrs. Bryant's Signed Statement
Mrs. Bryant, of 24, Southdown Road, Aston Green, in an unsigned letter, says: "I must write to tell you what a wonderful difference your tablets have made to me. I suffered from nervous trouble and indigestion and tried everything in vain, but when I took your tablets relief came at once, and I should very much like you to publish this letter so that other who suffer may receive the same relief that I have done."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets
Home Prices, 1/6 and 2/-
Sold by all Chemists and Grocers

Zam-Buk

Is Splendid For

FACE

TROUBLES



Mrs. Philpott (Mabel Russell) acknowledging the cheers of the crowd when she was returned head of the poll at Berwick.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

(Continued from Page One.)

His Majesty advanced a few paces, with the Princes and suite grouped near to, but slightly in the rear of, him, and the troops gave the Royal Salute, while the massed bands played the National Anthem.

After the King had ridden along the line and inspected it, the Colour to be trooped (that of the 2nd Scots Guards) was borne to a position near the left front of the line, and retained there under armed escort while the massed bands paid their homage by advancing in stately slow march and turning pivot-like, without any wheel, and marching back to position in quick time.

Next they played the 2nd Scots Guards up to receive their Colour, which was saluted by the whole parade, exactly as the King had previously been saluted in person.

To the strains of a slow march the Colour was borne to its place in the line, thus completing the ceremony of the trooping, with the exception of the marching past.

The cavalry marched past first in slow time, headed by their own mounted band, and then from the centre of the parade the massed bands played the infantry past, also in slow time.

The line having been re-formed the troops marched past again in quick time, the cavalry leading at the trot. The trooped colour was the only infantry emblem borne past the King. It was carried in front of the battalion in the slow march, and in rear of the line (still with the armed escort in attendance) during the quick march. The line being re-formed once more the Royal salute and the National Anthem ended the picturesque and stately ceremony.

"DRY" SHIPS EDICT.

AMERICA TO STAND BY COURT'S DECISION.

The strict application of the American Supreme Court's decisions regarding liquor aboard foreign ships in American waters has been practically decided upon by Treasury officials, says a Reuter message from Washington. Officials state that only legislation can ameliorate the difficulty in which the Government finds itself as regards foreign vessels.

It is indicated that a modification of the Volstead Act will be asked for, but Congress does not meet again until next winter.

No way can be found whereby the rigidity of the court's ruling can be tempered.

Treasury officials add that they are aware that the regulations are drafted, and which await the final approval of Mr. Mellon, the secretary of the Treasury, may prove unsatisfactory to foreign Governments, but the line of demarcation was definite in the court's decision, and the Treasury attorneys have been convinced finally that the ocean is "wet" outside the three-mile limit but "dry" inside.

ROADSIDE CHIVALRY.

The Girl, the Bicycle and Two Good Samaritans.

That chivalry is not dead was proved by the action of two Walthamstow young men in humble positions who witnessed an accident in Epping High-road.

The victim was a Dalton girl, quite unknown to them, who had the front wheel of her bicycle buckled in a collision. She had no money, and without more ado the young men purchased a new wheel from a bicycle dealer, put on the old tyre, and then fixed on the wheel and sent the Dalton lass home rejoicing.

CYCLE ENDURANCE TEST.

Marcel Piamas, the well-known "mile-eater," has accomplished his remarkable task of covering 1,000 miles of British highways in a week.

He set out last Sunday, and has averaged 140 miles a day. Weather conditions were adverse from the start. Thursday's test included London to Brighton and back, totalling 181 miles. He was riding a Gamage bicycle fitted with Hobbins tyres, and proved that a popular-priced machine can be relied upon.

"BUS DRIVER'S MOCK FUNERAL."

"BLACKLEG" DROPPED IN RIVER BY MAIDSTONE STRIKERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Considerable inconvenience was caused in Maidstone and district yesterday by the continuance of the strike of drivers and conductors employed by the local bus company.

It was found possible to run a limited service, and this was supplemented by a number of co-operative omnibuses recently licensed.

A meeting of the men was held last night, and incidentally some of the more ardent spirits among the strikers conducted a mock funeral, the body of a dummy blackleg being finally dropped in the river.

The ceremony was witnessed by crowds of people assembled on Maidstone Bridge, and the whole proceedings were characterised by the utmost good humour. About 180 men are affected by the dispute, of which at the moment there appears little sign of a settlement.



MRS. STARR, who has been awarded a bar to the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal for the rescue of Mollie Ellis, as she appeared in the dress of an Afriidi Woman.

HUMAN DRAMAS: YESTERDAY'S SIDELIGHTS FROM THE POLICE COURTS.

Like Her Language.—"My lodger's room is like her language—Bibb," declared a Willesden landlady.

Her Stable Home.—"During the six weeks my husband has been in hospital I have been sleeping in a stable," said a woman at Willesden, who was given 12/- from the court poor-box.

Parliament Parlour.—Witness at Willesden: I occupied the front room on the ground floor which was formerly used as a lumber room. Designated by Act of Parliament the parlour.

Peace and Quietness.—"Why did you two lodgers quarrel?" asked the Willesden magistrate of a woman. "Well, sir, I've six children and she has four; I only want peace and quietness."—Summons for assault granted.

Bitch for Incurable.—Charged at Middlesex Sessions as an incorrigible rogue after having been found guilty at Brentford of insulting a little girl, Richard Pott (28) was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and ordered to receive 12 strokes with the birch. Previous convictions were proved.

Looking for Young Lady.—Charged as a suspected person found loitering at Willesden, Geo. Norfolk (28) a Norbiton postman, told the Kingston justices that he went to meet a young lady. The wind, he said, blew his hat off into a front garden, and on leaving the garden, after recovering the hat, he was arrested. Accused was discharged.

Scotch Up His Sleeve.—Pleading that he took the whisky to give to his children, who were ill, and the dolls for them to play with, Robt. Beasley, of Bromwich, Poplar, was at Thames fined 4/- for stealing a bottle of whisky and two dolls, which formed part of the cargo of the s.s. Royal Scot. When stopped on leaving his work at Hermitage Wharf, accused was found with the property concealed in the sleeves of his overcoat.

Betrayed by a Button.—Arrested through the finding of an overcoat button outside the building, Stanley Pickett (15), of East Molesey, was at Kingston bound over, charged with stealing 500 rounds of ammunition from a rifle range at Thames Ditton. Det. Sgt. Court stated that when arrested at Hampton Court Green, accused had one button missing from his overcoat, the other buttons on which matched that found by witness. Accused then confessed to breaking into the building with five small boys.

ARMED GUARD FOR BONE HUNTERS?

PRINCESS'S GRAVE. INTENSE INDIGNATION AT GRAVESEND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Gravesend, Saturday.

It is revealing to think that the remains of our ancestors are none disturbed merely for the purpose of trying to find the bones of an Indian Princess.

In these scathing words are summed up the feelings of intense indignation of a large number of residents at the efforts that are now being made to find the bones of the Princess Pocahontas interred in the churchyard of St. George's, Gravesend.

Mr. James Everden, one of the churchwardens, expressed this view to me to-day when I asked for his opinion. He added:—

"It offends one's sense of decency to think that the graveyard has been made into an upturned charnel house. As a churchwarden I was present at the excavations and I made clear my objections. There is a great deal of strong feeling concerning the matter locally, and I shall certainly leave nothing undone to prevent further excavations from taking place."

"If the Home Secretary gives permission for the work to be continued it is difficult to say what will happen."

WHERE DO THE BONES LIE?

Quite apart from the main question of the decency of disturbing the dead, there is a secondary aspect of the matter that makes the present excavations merely ridiculous.

On this point Mr. Everden said: "My own opinion is that even if the remains are worth recovering for any historical purpose, they will not be found on the site of the present excavations. I believe they lie under the church itself, beyond reach of any searchers."

There is, in fact, a storm of indignation against the continuance of excavations. Much bitterness is felt among large sections of the population. They hold that by disinterring the bones of so many people an act of desecration has been committed.

"It seems to me," said a resident, "that if the Home Secretary gives permission to carry out further investigations, it will require a regiment of soldiers with fixed bayonets to protect the working party from the indignation of the public."

MIXED REMAINS.

There is yet one more reason why the work may prove futile. Soon after the work was begun early on Wednesday morning, under the supervision of Mr. E. F. Gaston, an American archaeologist, an important discovery was made.

It was found that the old vault was filled with the bones of nearly a hundred people, under a heap of remains and skeletons of animals.

Apparently the human dead had been thrown into the pit indiscriminately. There is some ground for this view. In 1862, when the church was altered, a number of skeletons were disturbed and reinterred.

The search was authorised after representations had been made to the Home Secretary by the English Speaking Union on behalf of a number of Americans, who desired to obtain the remains of the Princess.

Canon Gedge, the rector of the church, is blind. "I understand," says Mr. Everden, "that up to the present he has expressed no objection to these amazing searches."

In a last word, he added: "I repeat that the locality is greatly antagonistic to this amazing desecration."

NO KIDNEY OR RHEUMATIC SUFFERER CAN AFFORD TO MISS THIS.

Obstruction, kidney, liver, bladder and stomach disorders, influenza, catarrh, backache, headache, etc., are directly caused by acids and blood impurities. Try to get rid of the acids without purifying the blood is merely wasting time, says W. & A. 5557, The Natural Healing Chamber and Couch for Rheumatism, London.

It is a universally admitted and easily provable fact that the various organs of other ill and weaknesses are directly due to toxins, germs, acids, or other impurities. For instance, uric acid causes gout, rheumatism, etc., whereas stomach acids cause dyspepsia. In fact, most of the ailments ranging all the way from tuberculosis to a common cold—have their origin in blood impurities, germs, and toxins of one kind or another. When diseases reach a dangerously advanced stage physicians combat the poisons in various ways, such as by using anti-toxins, but the better way is to act before these become necessary. Everyone should thoroughly purify the blood occasionally by stimulating the natural functions of the kidneys and washing out the intestine. There will be no breeding-places from which the disease germs can be absorbed into the system. Trust to nature to rid the body of the poisons and system of the poisons and impurities which form the direct cause of illness. Try this for your health. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of getting your blood a supply of an inexpensive refined compound known by the registered name of "Benger's Food" (in form). Drink a level teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of plain water. After repeating this treatment for two or three days you will quickly feel your pulse and ailments disappear as a plainly noticeable improvement in your health, vitality, and disease-resisting power takes place.



W. & A. 5557

BENGER'S Food
for INFANTS, INVALIDS & AGED.

A few days' rest from ordinary food, and a change to Benger's works wonders. It gives the needed digestive rest with complete nourishment.

Sold in the United Kingdom. Price: 1/-; 2/-; 4/-; 6/-.



BURGESS' LION OINTMENT

It brings all the world's wisdom to the patient and best of all, it is a simple, safe, and effective method of getting your blood a supply of an inexpensive refined compound known by the registered name of "Benger's Food" (in form). Drink a level teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of plain water. After repeating this treatment for two or three days you will quickly feel your pulse and ailments disappear as a plainly noticeable improvement in your health, vitality, and disease-resisting power takes place.

Of all Chemists, from 1/- to 2/-, 4/-, 6/-, etc.

F. BURGESS, 25, Gray's Inn Lane, London, W.C.1.

By Dr. Marie Stoeck.

MARRIED LOVE.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOLUTION OF SEX DIFFICULTIES.

6/- net (Post 4d.).

"To the married and those about to marry provided they are normal in mind and body, this should prove a most helpful book."

—British Medical Journal.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Ltd.,

24, Bedford Street, London, W.C.2.

By Dr. Marie Stoeck.

KEATING'S KILLS

Keats, Flies, Fleas, Biting, all insects.

Keats, Flies, Fleas, Biting, all insects.

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Keats, Flies, Fleas, Biting, all insects.

FEELING OLD AT FORTY.

How to Regain Vitality.

Middle age comes too soon if you let care of life exhaust your blood, leaving you tired and worn. Women, especially, are prone to neglect their health. All their anxiety is for other people. Housework consumes their vitality. They become middle-aged and suffer in the process—merely because their blood is exhausted.

Not so the woman who realises that the real unselfishness is to preserve her youth as long as she can. She does not cause anxiety to those who love her by being ill, or by always having a headache or a pain in her side. Her blood is in good order—rich, red and pure; she is cheerful and active.

The vitality and youthfulness that abundance of good blood gives can all be yours if you like. For to make rich, red blood you have only to take Dr. Williams' pink pills: you will soon feel the new blood tingling in your veins; your headache will go, your appetite will improve, you will be happy yourself and give happiness to others. Of chemists, or post free for 3s. 6d. from address below. Good for men and women, too.

FREE—Every woman in the country should read the booklet, "Nature's Warnings," sent free to all who write to J. B. Dept. 31, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.—(Adv.)

PIMPLES ON HEAD AND FACE

Of Wet Nature. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My head and face broke out with pimples of a wet nature and caused me great trouble. Sometimes the irritation was so great that I scratched my head, which made it worse. I had to have my hair cut off on account of the eruptions, and some nights I could not sleep."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. It helped me so I purchased more, and after using one cake of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Mary Thake, 47, Orchard St., Blackwell, London, E. 14, Eng.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. See in Chapters 24 and 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DARE I MARRY?

Those who have at any time suffered from Venereal Diseases should consult a doctor before marriage. This can be done at the nearest hospital clinic. If you do not know the address apply to the Hon. Medical Secretary, National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, 100a, Dean Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1, from whom can also be obtained free information in strict confidence.

Everyone should possess the "Venereal Library," 7 books on social subjects, 1/3 the cost, post free.—(Adv.)

GRAVES

THE FIRST VALUE IN THE WORLD

Trust in the honest truth. We can guarantee our customers. For the best possible conditions, contact with a representative of the Graves 50/- suits are without equal.

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NEW RENTS BILL UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

EXPERTS' VIEWS FOR AND AGAINST THE NEW PROVISIONS.

Generally speaking the Government's new Rents Bill has been received with satisfaction, and even the critics of the new proposals are cautious in their comments.

Empty houses, or houses falling empty, are to be decontrolled immediately. A house is to be kept on "premiums" and "furnished" houses; an increase of 10 per cent. is to be permitted on the present rent where the property is sub-let.

The measure, which proposes that control shall remain until June 24, 1925, is an honest attempt to deal with a problem that bristles with difficulties. Representative opinions given to "The People" are published below.

Mr. Edwin Evans, President of the Property Owners' Protection Association.

At first sight it seems a very fair Bill, but I cannot say more until later when my society will make a detailed report.

He said he thought the Bill was formulated on "give and take" principles that would more or less be acceptable to all concerned.

The clause which states that empty houses and houses which fall empty during the next two years become decontrolled at once, earned his special commendation and satisfaction.

He said the provision which protects tenants against unfair charges for furniture as a condition of the grant of a tenancy, and further protects the landlords against excessive demands by tenants as a condition of giving up possession.

Mr. J. R. Griffin, Assistant Secretary of the British Legion.

So far as the ex-Service man is concerned, it is felt that the protection afforded by the previous Acts in regard to rent and the prevention of eviction should be continued.

The man on service was unable to accumulate any large savings, and is therefore not in a position to expend a large amount of money to obtain possession of rooms or a house.

We also feel that where an ex-Service man was compelled by reason of his service to give up premises previously occupied by himself and his family and now in the possession of a non-Service man, it would be just and equitable to give him an opportunity of regaining possession.

Since their demobilisation many such men with their families have only had temporary accommodation in the houses of relatives or friends while many others have lived in furnished apartments.

For houses when they now become vacant to be removed from the provisions of the Act seems very unfair and will be a cause of hardship to the ex-Service man.

It would have been much more satisfactory and much more in keeping with the pledges given if the Bill now introduced laid down that houses becoming vacant should still be under the protection of the Act if taken by ex-Service men.

Unfortunately, the Bill is of a highly complicated character, and it is impossible, until one has had an opportunity of carefully studying it, to go further into the matter.

Indeed, the complexity of the proposals is regrettable, for the average ex-Service man is very often not qualified to understand such a technical and legal measure.

The whole subject, however, will come up at the next meeting of the Executive of the Legion on Saturday next.

Mr. A. Short, M.P. (Wendover).

In considering the Bill due regard must be paid to the shortage of houses in the country. This shortage is exceptional, and until real and effective steps are taken to provide houses in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the people Parliament should hesitate to enact any Bill which endangers the security of the tenant, and enables the property owner to take further advantage of the monopoly he now enjoys.

Houses should be the demand of the people, and until the supply meets the demand, any undue relaxation of control is to be deprecated.

The Bill appears to weaken considerably the security of the tenant.

Control is to continue, but it is less effective, and the possibility of ejection is increased.

I do not think we are going to supply the requisite houses during the next two years unless we are to hear something further from the Government in connection with its housing policy, and while the Bill provides for the county court, and as from June 1925, until the proposed Bill is passed, to fix rents I do not think that is sufficient.

In any case tenants ought not to be compelled to go to the county court, incurring, as I think, unnecessary expense.

The position of tenants after June 1925 is not clear, and the provisions of the Bill will require very careful consideration.

Mr. R. Davies, M.P. (West Houghton).

It seems to me that the new Rent Restriction and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Bill covers very much more ground than was originally intended by the Government, and it is evident that public opinion has compelled the Authorities to take a more generous view of the problem than at first was apparently contemplated. It is evident, too, that the Bill coincides in a measure with the dates which are being inserted in the Grand Committee in the 45 per house Housing Bill now under discussion.

One vital defect is that the Bill does not control the rents of houses built recently and to be built.

The Lancashire Members' Committee.

The chief point to recollect is that we have to begin at some time or other the steps of decontrol. There are people who really do not want decontrol, in fact they wish to include all houses in the county court houses about to be built.

Their idea is doubtless that of a sort of State control of rents—a kind of easy progress towards State control of all houses. That is not my view and I hope it will never be the view of the nation as a whole.

I am bound to say that there is one point in the Bill with which I am more than pleased, namely, the consideration shown to the small owner-occupied occupier. Some three weeks ago, I asked the Prime Minister whether, in the proposed legislation, "the Government would give special consideration to the cases of small owners who bought with a view to occupation, many of whom were ex-Service men." Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who answered the question, simply replied "Yes, sir."

But as a result of this answer, I was literally "snowed under" with appreciative communications from all parts of the country, and I thereby realised the strength of feeling.

Mr. Edwin Staddon, M.P. (Treasurer, Manchester Chamber of Commerce).

The Bill is undoubtedly a very good one, far more comprehensive than most

HOUSING SUBSIDY PAYMENTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

For some time past there has been great uncertainty as to the exact position of private enterprise under the Housing Bill, and to elucidate the point Captain Terrell, M.P., recently wrote to the Ministry of Health appealing for a definite ruling to help his constituents.

He has now received the following important letter from Mr. Chamberlain:

With reference to your letter of May 29, I am desired by Mr. Neville Chamberlain to say that the Government grant will not be paid direct to private persons building houses.

The grant will be paid to the local authority, who will administer the grant and may add to it out of their own funds. The local authority will have power to grant the assistance in the ways described in Clause 2 of the Bill. These ways are intended to be alternative.

Where houses are built by private enterprise with assistance from the local authority and the total assistance granted by the local authority is equal to or greater than the equivalent of 45 a year for 20 years per house, the Government grant to the local authority will take the form of an annual payment to the local authority of 45 a year for 20 years.

Where the total assistance granted to a private person is worth less than 45 a year for 20 years, the Government grant to the local authority will be an annual payment equivalent to the assistance actually granted by the authority.

Where a local authority carries out an approved building scheme itself the Government grant will be 45 a house for 20 years.

In no circumstances will the Government grant exceed 45 for each house for 20 years, which is approximately equivalent to a capital sum of 475 per house.

Well, what about it!

people expected, but showing a notable amount of foresight and even imagination. The Bill endeavours to be fair to both landlord and tenant. It meets the undoubted wish of the community that consideration should be shown to the small owner-occupied occupier, who will now be able to get rid of many an inconsiderate occupant of his own house. It deals with what is the scandal of uncontrolled subletting by tenants, who very often obtain more—much more—for the accommodation they let than they pay the original landlord in rent themselves. It is these tenants who are largely responsible for the overcrowding which goes on, and which it is so difficult to stop.

I entirely agree with the decontrol of all houses as they fall empty. I shall equally offer opposition to the attempt, which is just to be expected, to effect, by inclusion, the control of new houses and houses about to be built. The measure is a step on the path of decontrol, and the sooner we get to the end of the journey the better.

Captain Reginald Terrell, M.P. (Henley).

In the new measure there is a proposal that after decontrol cases of alleged hardship at the hands of landlords can be submitted to the county courts. This idea was put forward to me early in March by a well-known Henley-on-Thames resident, and as a result I asked the Minister of Health on March 29: "Whether the Government will consider the desirability of safeguarding the interests of poorer tenants for a period after the control by according those objecting to increases in rent permission to appear before a judge of the county court, who will decide whether the owner has a just case for evicting his tenant, or whether the tenant should be allowed to retain his tenancy."

I am glad to see that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has incorporated the suggestion in the Bill. I notice some people make the less of it, but, but my correspondent added: "One need not fear the county courts being overworked. Few would avail themselves of the privilege without a good case." Perhaps the Reference Committee may be useful, but I am less sanguine of it. It is far easier to build houses in the towns than in the country, and in some of the little villages surplus accommodation does not exist. Perhaps, therefore, the measure will need careful watching.

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DOROTHY BRANDON ON HER SUCCESS.

REAL-LIFE PLAY.

FOLLY OF MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS.

Miss Dorothy Brandon, the crippled woman playwright, whose "Outsider" has thrilled London, has specially written for "The People" her impressions of what it feels like to be suddenly famous.

By Dorothy Brandon.

I AM not awake! Yet out of the confusion and chaos of emotion one or two things stand clear. I am glad to have written a play that goes to the very end. I am surprised, though, by a certain amount of criticism from a section of the public who have always been most insistent that woman is born, and should be bred, for one end and fulfilment; and yet they are shocked that the crippled Lalage Sturdee should openly say she is fighting to be well that she may be fit and worthy to be a wife.

The greatest compliment I have had was when a woman told me: "You've said all things I always wanted to say and never dared."

That is how I feel, and soon I am going to make more revelations from the depths of woman's heart.

A CRUEL DELIGHT.

The production of "The Outsider" reveals one of the most moving human dramas—the life story of a crippled authoress who has laid bare her soul with a frankness that is almost shocking.

A cheering audience, little dreaming of what awaited them, called for the author, and stood almost aghast as a woman hobbled on the stage, assisted by two sticks. Her limp was identical almost with that of the crippled girl in the play. It was a tense moment, and then the enthusiasm broke out afresh.

By next morning Miss Brandon was the most-talked-of woman in London.

"I have woven part of my life into the play," said Miss Brandon in a special interview with "The People," and even now I scarcely realise how successful I have been.

"My life has taught me a lot of things, one of which stands out above others. There are some people—most of them women—who take a kind of cruel delight in remarking on others' infirmity. I know one man—an ex-officer—who was driven out of London because of these taunts.

My ambition is to write a real rollicking comedy, and I am going back to my country to do it.

"It is not true that I come of a literary family. My father is a Hampshire brewer, and my life has been spent in writing books and struggling to get well, although I must confess my play is a plea for pooling all human knowledge for the relief of suffering. People who make the best of things never make them any better. We ought not to sit down and endure."

MRS. HYNDMAN'S WILL.

LEGACIES FOR TRUST IN HER HUSBAND'S MEMORY.

Mrs. Rosalind Hyndman, widow of Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the Socialist leader, who died at Hampton on April 9, left £5,563.

She left her books, MSS., letters, or other documents to Archibald Henry Mann Robertson, of Laurel-rd., Wimbledon, and Thomas Kennedy, of Belvoir-rd., East Dulwich, S.E., upon trust to utilise the same as they think best for promoting the objects of the Hyndman Literary Trust.

The residue of her property she left as to one-half as above for promoting the objects of the Hyndman Literary Trust, and one-half to Henry William Lee, William Woodroffe, and Thomas Kennedy, upon trust, to utilise as they think best to promote the objects for which the Social Democratic Federation was formed.

MYSTERY MAN SENTENCED.

Loss of Memory Story "All Bosh," Says Magistrate.

"This story you have told me about loss of memory is all bosh," said Mr. Cancellor, the Marylebone magistrate, yesterday after reading the prison doctor's report on Jas. L. Burke (30).

Burke was arrested at Luton after having been detained there suffering, as it seemed, from loss of memory, and he was charged at Marylebone with stealing £2 5s. belonging to Ernest Mills, a butcher, of Hampton-rd., Putney.

Prosecutor, it appears, entrusted accused with the money to post, with a letter, to Westminster Police Court. The registered letter arrived without the money.

Detective Shipley said the accused had served over two years in a Canadian penitentiary, and had also been convicted in England for housebreaking, fraud and larceny.

Prisoner was now sentenced to three months' hard labour.

CHEAPER COAL.

Reductions in the prices of domestic coal are announced at the Coal Exchange.

These are the usual summer reductions, and the new prices, which are now in operation, are:

Best coal 5s. 3d.
Best slack 4s. 3d.
House coal 4s. 3d.
Derby brights 4s. 3d.
House nuts 4s. 3d.
Best kitchen 4s. 3d.
Best coals 4s. 3d.
Kitchen nuts 4s. 3d.
Stove coal 4s. 3d.
Anthracite nuts 4s. 3d.

25th DIVISION.

Major-General Sir Guy Rainbridge will preside at the reunion dinner of the 25th Division to be held in London next Saturday.

Applications for tickets should be made to the Treasurer, Restaurant, W., and communication made to Major R. de W. H. Bradley, 1st Divisional Signal, Aldershot.

PECULIAR 'PLANE SMASH.

AIRMAN'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE UNDER WATER.

An extraordinary aeroplane accident occurred yesterday at Westbury, Wilts, where a machine from Salisbury, after circling several times over the town at a low altitude, struck the chimney stack of a house and almost demolished it. After stripping the slates from the roof the aeroplane crashed into a mine-hole working belonging to the Westbury Ironworks Company. There was seven feet of water in the pit and the aeroplane was nearly submerged.

Pilot Maxwell Flint and Lieut. Wilfred Brennan had narrow escapes from death, the latter having to tear the straps from his body while under water. Both men were taken to Westbury cottage hospital suffering from severe concussion, shock, cuts and bruises, Lieut. Brennan being the more badly hurt. The cause of the accident cannot be explained at present, as neither of the aviators is in a fit state to be questioned.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR "EYE WITNESS."

Among the interesting names that figure in the King's Birthday Honours List is that of Major-General E. D. Swinton.

He was formerly familiar to the public as "Ole-Luk-Oie," and also as the official "Eye Witness" with the British Army in France. It was largely due to his persistence that tanks were adopted for fighting purposes. Two years ago he left the Air Ministry on being made a director of the Seabird Oil Burning Company. He becomes a K.B.E.

Mrs. Starr, who in April was awarded the Kaiser-Wilhelm gold medal for her bravery in going to the rescue of Miss Mollie Ellis on the North-West Frontier of India, is awarded a bar to the medal.

The Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanshar, better known as Ranjitsingh, is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India (G.C.S.I.).

NOVEL OFFER TO UNEMPLOYED.

PATIENTS WANTED. BLOOD TESTS & LUXURY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Bath, Saturday.
An advertisement just issued in Bath for a hundred healthy unemployed men to assist in experimental work in testing the action of the mineral waters at the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Bath, has had an electrical result.

The men will live in luxury for three weeks. They will undergo no suffering. They must submit to two slight blood tests, one on entering and another on leaving. They must be total abstainers for the period of the experiment, and submit to a certain curtailment of freedom.

They will be better fed and looked after than they have been since they started drawing the dole.

There has been a rush of volunteers, and the authorities have had a list of the thousand willing men.

The experiment marks the beginning of a notable research work Bath is undertaking to ascertain the cause of those rheumatoid diseases which inflict so much suffering on humanity, and the discovery of new remedial measures is expected.

DOLE TO CONTINUE.
The Mayor of Bath is defraying the cost of the initial experiment.

Dr. Vincent Coates, the international Rugby footballer, is one of the organisers of the experiment, and an expert chemist from one of the great universities has been engaged for six months.

By arrangement with the Labour Ministry the men will not lose their dole during their period of sabbatical leisure.

The researches will extend over a period of several years, and the results will be published in scientific papers.

FOUND WITH THROAT CUT.

Early yesterday morning John Chitnew, 41, of Rockingham-st., New Kent-rd., was found in his backyard with his throat cut and a razor by his side. The man, who had been suffering from influenza, died while being taken to Guy's Hospital.

There are no losers in the GOLDEN BALLOT

You may win £5,000
or £2,500
or £1,000



or other wonderful prizes, but if you don't win one of these you win the happiness of knowing you have helped a little suffering child.

"Whoever goes mothering finds violets in the Lane."

GOLD FOR THE WINNERS. VIOLETS FOR ALL.

Tickets 5/- and 2/6

(£5,000 in the First Prize for 5/- Tickets only) in aid of the Children's Warms of the 4 Great Hospitals - St. Mary's, St. Mary's, St. Mary's, and the Ophthalmic. All applications to be addressed to—

Mrs. C. F. LEVEL (Doubt 23), 8, MARBLE ARCH, W.1.

to whom cheques and postal orders should be made payable.

COUPON

Please send me _____ Tickets

for which I enclose _____ and stamped addressed envelope.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

WIRELESS SETS

HELLO! A.E.C. Calling.
The "Wavecatcher" Smile to remove that S.O.S. feeling.

"WAVECATCHER" CRYSTAL OR VALVE SETS COMPLETE IN ALL ACCESSORIES READY TO SET UP AND LISTEN TO YOURSELF.

Crystal Sets 24 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400 1,500 1,600 1,700 1,800 1,900 2,000

2 Valve .. £17 00 150 1,700 3 £22 00 250 2,000

Discount for cash 10%. 2 Days Free Trial. EASY PAYMENTS. ORDERED TO SUIT ALL POCKETS. Delivery by Express, Cash on Delivery. ADNEY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 6, Strand Street, Wokingham, S.W.

BRITISH SKIPPER AND SLAVE GIRLS

Amazing Adventures in Arabia: Stocking a Sultan's Harem.

THE adventures of a British shipmaster in a harem, and how he was led into providing a sultan with beautiful women, are told in the following narrative.

For desired a romance we do not publish the author's name. He obtained the Board of Trade Master Mariner's ticket in 1898. Subsequently he commanded ships of various kinds, including some anti-slavery liners. He speculated on the West Coast of Africa, and became a shipowner in Liverpool and London.

During his career he won the writer's gambel away a fortune of £20,000.

Exclusive to "The People."

THE world is a small place. When I came back from sea not many days ago, I met on Waterloo Station, London, the woman who had been a wife of the Sultan of Makallah, and for whom I had imperilled my life and lost a pile of money.

I must lead up to my narrative concerning the Sultan with another story. During the war I served in transport ships, and was "demobbed" in Aden. Following a spell of idleness, I took a job on with some Greeks to supervise the patching up of rotten coffin ships at Port Sudan and elsewhere. They made a pile out of them by sale, and I got my whack.

Now in Aden I had met at the Royal Sovereign Hotel an ex-Turkish naval officer, named Abdul. He had told me certain things about a number of iron chests containing more than £100,000 in Turkish gold—war treasure that had been intended for Arab chiefs and had been stolen. So I returned to look him up. That was in the beginning of 1922.

I was not long in finding him, and we struck a bargain. In a week we set out from Aden with a hired dhow (its owner was on a sharing basis with us) and a crew of 10 Arabs.

Our destination was Hodeida, in Yemen, and after calling at St. Lieff, a salt port, we completed the voyage in 10 days.

Attacked by Bedouins.

At Hodeida we hired a caravan of 20 camels and pushed off to an old desert camp, some 75 miles distant, and a four days' journey.

Twice we were attacked by roving bands of Bedouins, but being well armed we beat them off. Abdul's story was right enough. The boxes were intact where they had been hidden—and the money was there.

At dawn on the second morning, when we were preparing to make the return journey to Hodeida, we were attacked by an overwhelming force of Bedouins. It was all over very quickly. My Turkish friend was shot dead; some of the Arabs met a similar fate. I was made a prisoner. The treasure I never saw again, and for six months I was kept captive in an Arab village.

At the end of the time I was taken by an escort, and after some days of travelling I was set down on the borders of a small, beautiful town on the sea-coast, which proved to be Makallah. My appearance in the street, as I entered through a fortified gateway, created a considerable stir. I found there had not been a white man in the place for some time.

Fortunately I am able to speak Arabic, and was very soon escorted by some official personages to the palace of the Sultan Ben Hassan. I was given clothing such as is worn by the better class of Arabs, and after eating a choice meal, I was given an apartment where I rested until the following morning.

Sultan Gives Me a Job.

Then I was summoned to the royal presence, being treated the while with great courtesy. The Sultan is a man of about 50 years of age. He is probably less in height than the average Arab, and somewhat portly. I soon found that he is an extremely capable and firm administrator of the territory of which he is the supreme and absolute lord.

He did not speak direct to me, but through an official who was his chief functionary and has a knowledge of English. When he learned that I was a British sea captain, he promptly offered me a position on his staff, which I gladly accepted.

The Sultan had long desired to have a steam yacht, and was then negotiating with merchants at Aden to acquire one. He instructed me to see to this, and having made the journey to Aden, by dhow, I spent some time there, completed the purchase of a good type of steam yacht, of some 80 tons, which had belonged to an Italian.

I got a crew, including two Italian engineers, and an Italian mate, who could speak English.

Now there is one matter in which the Sultan of Makallah surpasses, I am certain, any other Eastern potentate. That is in the numerical strength of his harem, the surpassing beauty of his women, the variety of Eastern nationality, and the beautiful and luxurious surroundings in which they live.



one of the most exacting connoisseurs of feminine grace, charm, and beauty. But he had a thorn in his side. Twelve months before my arrival, he had taken into his harem as his chief favourite a Russian countess. That is the lady I met at Waterloo Station—but she was in London under another name. She had been a refugee from Moscow—a pretty woman of about 25. She detested the life, and frequently raised such storms in the harem that I had reason to fear for her safety.

About the middle of January of this year I received instructions to proceed to Lamu to acquire a number of recruits for the harem. I had been to Lamu before. It is an old stone-built town, where once, about 1800, the Dutch had a settlement. It is more than 1,000 miles distant from Makallah, being on the Benada coast, on the Arabian Sea.

It is the market for the purchase of the most beautiful of Eastern women—and that may go as the most beautiful women in the world.

To see their figures is to be spell-bound by the perfection of the human form divine. In face they are equally beautiful, having a mixture of Arab, Persian and far-off white blood in their veins—practically complexions frequently seen in octoroons.

I knew that I had to bring about 20 girls, to be come by through purchase, and two sisters, daughters of an Arab merchant, living some miles outside the town. These, I learned later, were to be secured by other means.

I don't say the Sultan knew these two were to be stolen—but they had

SCENE OF EXPLOITS.



The map shows: ADEN, where treasure-hunt developed; HODEIDA, nearest port to where treasure was found; MAKALLAH, situation of the Sultan's palace and harem; LAMU, where beautiful women are bought.

been rumoured as the most beautiful creatures ever seen in that land of wonderful women.

At Haggard's House.

On going ashore, I at once took rooms and found that I was actually stopping at the house which, for a time, had been occupied years ago by Rider Haggard, when he was getting local colour for Allan Quatermain.

The next morning the Arab merchant who transacted the Sultan's commissions waited upon me. I handed to him a small box containing a consignment of diamonds from the Sultan's cancellor of the Exchequer, and, later in the day, I had removed from the yacht to his house some small sacks containing rupees.

In return certain articles required by the Sultan were stored away. Then the serious purpose of the voyage was discussed. The merchant told me that matters would not develop for a week, and so for the next few days I had a good time, including an elephant hunt with a party organised by the merchant's son.

Lamu is a polyglot place. Its houses, many of them centuries old, are built of native stone. Although the population is mainly Arab, most Eastern races are represented, and there is a sprinkling of the inevitable Jew.

On the night of the fifth day the merchant came for me by appointment.

Shortly after midnight, accompanied by six armed men, we made our way to the outskirts of the town. Here two large old-fashioned motor-cars, with these we got and drove out some 15 miles, and near the approach to a village, came to the object of our quest.

Two Lovely Captives.

It was a large stone house, occupied by the man with the beautiful daughters. Here we were joined by six other armed men.

I can say truthfully I did not take an active part in what followed, and had I known there would have been bloodshed I would have refused to take any hand in the affair.

Anyhow the cut-throat crew attacked the house. There was a good deal of shouting on both sides, and, as I learned afterwards, three or four of the household lost their lives.

The trouble did not last more than half an hour.

At the end of that period the two girls, their faces heavily veiled and their limbs bound with silk shawls, were carried to my motor-car and we were driven to a point on the harbour, outside Lamu.

There were only the merchant, his son, myself and the girls. The others had disbanded.

There was a dhow waiting for us, and shortly after dawn we were alongside the yacht and the two fair prisoners safely put under lock and key in a cabin.

I got my first glimpse of them. They were indescribably beautiful. I could not attempt to picture them. One was about sixteen and the other fourteen. They were weeping pitifully and I had serious thoughts of releasing them.

But I was soon drawn to other matters. Two more dhows had come along, and from these were put aboard about 20 dazzling beauties. I have never before or since seen such a bunch of feminine beauty chattering and prattling and apparently enjoying the prospect of the new life before them. In age they ranged from fourteen to eighteen.

Girl Overboard.

These had been sold to the merchant by their parents. It did not take long, however, to learn that the others had been stolen.

Just as we were getting up the anchor two other dhows made for us. I saw at once they were filled with armed men. My merchant friend and his son were already safely ashore. I saw the newcomers were hostile, and judging they were on a rescue stunt, we got hurriedly under way, but not before several shots had been fired at us and two of my crew seriously injured.

I shall never forget that voyage back to Makallah. We made the run in eight days.

Several female attendants had been put on board with the women. Our difficulty was, of course, in giving the girls reasonable exercise and sleeping them sheltered from the sun.

I felt very worried about the two little sisters, and finally, on the third day out, when the younger one jumped overboard and was quickly lost among the sharks, I determined to wash my hands of the Sultan at the earliest opportunity.

And that was not long in coming. The women were landed and taken to the harem.

The harem is a double-storey stone building situated on a spit of land washed by the waters of the Indian Ocean. Round about it are graceful palms and scented spice trees, and I know no lovelier place, especially at night time, when the stars are set big in deep domed sky.

The Sultan's palace, by the way, stands about a quarter of a mile distant. It is a very large stone building, sumptuously furnished in Oriental style, with numerous large apartments, and is closely guarded by the Sultan's household troops.

Countess and I Quit.

Now, before I had left on the above journey the countess, to whom I have referred, had found more than one opportunity of communicating with me, and on my return I got another letter begging me to aid her in escape.

I decided to do so, because I realised that, while in no danger from the Sultan himself, certain persons in the household would very probably find a way to remove her—especially as she had become obnoxious to her master.

Well, I first of all, under a pretext of desiring to send money home, secured all the pay due to me, and some on account, and got permission to make a trip to Aden, with the loan of one of the Sultan's dhows. I let the Italian engineer into the scheme, and he gladly joined in, and found means of securing some precious stones without much cost.

The countess was able to make her plans quite well to get out of the dhow an hour before daybreak. At that time there was no difficulty, especially as there had never been any attempts at escape from so pleasant a prison.

She joined myself and the engineer on the spit, where we had the dhow ready. Knowing she would be missed at dawn, which was praying time, we got under way, just as the sun rose. There was a crew of six men, and they did not question our orders. The engineer had put the machinery of the yacht out of gear, so we knew there was no danger of pursuit.

Paris Adventures.

We reached Aden safely in three days and went the dhow back.

Fortunately we were able the next day to get a steamer for Jibuti in French Somaliland, and there embarked on a French steamer for Marseilles.

The countess and I travelled to Paris, and how I lost almost the whole of my money and nearly lost my life there, through becoming embroiled with some of her countrymen, is another story which I propose to narrate later.

Another instalment of the writer's adventures will appear in the next Sunday edition of "The People."

RAID ON BRANDY VAULT.

£1,000 HAUL ABANDONED ON PAVEMENT.

The chance arrival of a carman frustrated the planned theft of nearly £1,000 worth of brandy from the cellars of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., in Southwark-st., S.E., early yesterday morning.

A gang of men, eight or nine in number, are believed to have been concerned in the affair, and it is possible that the same gang were responsible for the successful raid on the same cellars a few weeks ago.

When disturbed they had removed 82 cases of brandy from the cellars, carried them 50 yards, and stacked them ready for packing on a van to take away.

Going into the cartway, the carman heard several men running off in the darkness.

BEFORE CEMENT HAD SET.

It was found that an entrance to the cellars had been gained by wrenching from the wall an iron grille fixed into the brickwork.

This grille had only been fixed the day previously and the cement had not set.

To get to the vault in which the brandy was stored the thieves had to open some iron doors, which they did by cutting through a padlock with a heavy saw.

Several empty champagne bottles lying about showed that the thieves had refreshed themselves while carrying the brandy cases to the cartway.

Sacks had been laid in the cartway, to deaden any noise, and a horse and cart was waiting to be loaded.

The previous raid was executed in a similar manner.

DESERTED ON HONEYMOON.

Reversing his defence, Frank John Chapman (26), a telegraphist, was at Stratford court yesterday sent for trial charged with bigamously marrying May Eagling at Leyton while his wife was alive.

Miss Eagling, employed at a City tea-shop, went to Eastbourne for the honeymoon with accused, who, it was alleged, deserted her there, and she had to borrow money to return home.

Mrs. Chapman, who lives at Listowel, Co. Kerry, said she was unaware accused was carrying on with another girl.

MOONSTRUCK MAN INSANE.

The Addlestone (Surrey) man who stabbed his wife, daughter and two sons with a sharp instrument, and whose wife declared that he was "moonstruck" at every new moon, was yesterday certified as insane and removed from the infirmary to an asylum.

USED DEAD MAN'S PASSPORT.

MYSTERY RUSSIAN.

GAOL, DEPORTATION AND £100 FINE.

Believed to be connected with the Russian revolutionary movement, Morris Cakya (35), physician, a native of Kussta, was at Bow-st. court yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation for using an irregular passport. He was also fined £100 for making a false statement at the Regent Canal Dock in reply to inquiries by a police officer.

Accused, it was stated, was landed from a White Star liner at Southampton with a view of proceeding to Hamburg. He was found to be using a passport originally issued to a man now dead, whose photograph and particulars had been replaced by those of accused.

In connection with the matter accused, in whose possession over £200 was found, made several false statements to Det.-Sgt. Albers.

Mr. Melville, defending, said his client would plead guilty to both charges. The reason accused had used a dead friend's old passport was that in the present disturbed state of diplomatic relations with Russia he could not obtain a new one for himself. He had no idea of using it to enable him to stay in this country, his only object being to get back to Pussta.

FUNERAL STOPPED.

WOMAN'S DEATH NOT DUE TO CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Rugby, Saturday.

It was found at the inquest at Rugby today on Mrs. Emma Bailey, wife of a cornmaker, that there was no foundation for certain rumours which had caused the coroner to stop the funeral a few days earlier.

Mrs. Bailey died of acute pneumonia, and the coroner, in returning a verdict accordingly, said that there was no evidence of criminal neglect against the woman's husband, who, however, had acted with great callousness.

A daughter alleged that when she visited her mother unexpectedly on May 24, she found her very ill. She had had no doctor, nor had she been undressed or washed, and neighbours said she had been treated disgracefully.

The daughter also said that her father drank, and he and her mother had not got on very well of late.

Let Rinso do the Big Wash for you



Rinso Makes Light Work of a Heavy Wash—

It makes the clothes clean and sweet without any bother or exertion. The size of the wash makes no difference to Rinso—nor need it make any difference to you, for Rinso will do the work for you. Rinso not only saves you the trouble of boiling the clothes, but it protects your health. Why wear yourself out on wash-day when Rinso will do the washing—in cold water, while you sleep? Try the easy Rinso way.

This is the simple Rinso way. Prepare the Rinso as directed on the packet. Soak the clothes overnight; rinse and hang to dry in the morning. That's all!

SOLD IN PACKETS EVERYWHERE

By all Grocers, Stores, Oilmen, Chemists, etc.

RINSO saves a scuttle of coal every wash-day

Rinso THE COLD WATER WASHER R. HUDSON LIMITED Liverpool, Wm. Bramhall London.

(Conducted by MIMI.)

One of the most trying details of fashion that has been introduced for many a long day is the Deauville handkerchief style. When it was introduced last year at Deauville, the most fashionable of French resorts, worn by certain

THE HELPING HAND.

ANTS.—Ants, being averse to strong smells, can generally be got rid of by washing out their haunts with chloride of lime mixed with water. Another good plan is to melt together half a pound of flower of brimstone with a quarter of a pound of potash. Place the two substances in an iron pan over a hot fire. When dissolved and mixed let them cool. Then crush finely. A little of this powder infused in water will cause the pests to

Cloak patterns in vivid colours are also charming for these blouses, and multi-coloured chenille applied in galon-strips is a form of decoration not to be despised.

Cotton pattern materials in combination with plain materials are popular for washing frocks, foulard and crepe-de-chine for afternoon frocks.

		34	36	38	40	42	44
SMALL	.....	34	36	38	40	42	44
MEDIUM	.....	36	38	40	42	44	46
LARGE	.....	40	42	44	46	48	50
O.S.	.....	44	46	48	50	52	54

MEN.

		32	34	36	38	40	42	44
SMALL	.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
MEDIUM	.....	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
LARGE	.....	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
O.S.	.....	44	46	48	50	52	54	56

CHILDREN.—State Age and Size.
BACK NUMBERS KEPT IN STOCK.

No. 142.—Useful sports coat with large wrap collar and loose sleeves set into ordinary frock to form patch-pockets are on either side of the front. A loose girdle confines the fulness at the waist. 6d.

No. 141.—Smart sailor jumper frock for little girls 2, 4, 6, 8 years. The maggyr jumper has the sailor collar and cuffs of striped material and a black silk bow at the neck. The proper skirt is gathered slightly on to a sleeveless bodice. 6d.

No. 142.—Matron's useful wrap coat. The fronts are turned back to form reverses and these are attached to the collar; the loose sleeves are set in. 3d.

No. 143.—Dainty dress for girls 10-12-14, 14-16 years, for plain and fancy material. The fancy skirt is attached to the long-waisted bodice. The sleeves and bust-shaped bodice are trimmed to match the three quarters belt which arranges the fulness at the back and sides, and is finished with rosettes. 6d.

SEND "THE PEOPLE" YOUR QUERIES.

MEDICAL. **CANERS.**—(See Notes).—The following to be rubbed behind and in the neighbourhood of the cancerous growths:—*Cantharides*, *Sen.*, *lin* camph. *os. int.* Also a small teaspoonful of this powder dissolved in warm water swallowed every night: *Sodium bicarb. *ss.**, *pulv. boracis *ss.**, *sodii chlor. *ss.**, *EVERETT. *(Ment.)**

[illegible]

"THE PEOPLE'S

[illegible][illegible]

The People SERVICE BUREAU.
 FREE ADVICE. COUNSEL. NO CHARGE.
 JOHN A. TUCKER

The man to get out and through with any problem.
 He is a man of action. He is a man of power.

the boil. Let it become cool. Pour into the tub, stir for five minutes, and leave for five days, stirring well daily. Strain into another pan. Add nine pounds of sugar, the rinds of three lemons, and half an ounce of bruised ginger. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Pour into a cask. Add half an ounce of ingelass dissolved in a little of aqua and unburned sulphuric acid. Cement the bung with quarters of a pint of brandy. Bung closely and leave for 12 months before bottling off and store for another year. Wire the corks securely. This wine when carefully made and kept for the

In next Sunday's issue The Doctor will write an article on Furunculus (boils).

CONDUCTED BY GRANDA FUNDROY

TEACHING THE PUPPETS

AN' I TEACH YOU ZE WAYS OF BEHAVIORMENT. YOU WILL COME FOR ZE WALK WITH ME!
 WHY CAN'T WE GO FISHIN' ?
 CHIN LA LA' NO NO. YOU CANNOT GET AHD OF ME. SO EVERY AS DAY! COME! ZE WALK WILL BE FRUGLED!
 SUREET! HE WOE!! TELL ZE GARDEN OF DAW!
 BOW!

MY DEAR LITTLE PEOPLE,
I think I told you last week, I invited my good friend, Monsieur Jacques—he is a very polite French tutor, you know—to come and see if he could do anything to improve Peggy and Peter's ways. "Ah," said he, "not even so discipline say want! I will soon alter them." So in spite of the fact that they wanted to go fishing, he took them for a prim walk to start with.

But he hasn't come back! All I can make out from Peggy and Peter, who were fishing when I found them, was that the tutor had left them to go and play touch!

I THOUGHT YOU HAD GONE FOR A WALK WITH YOUR TUTOR

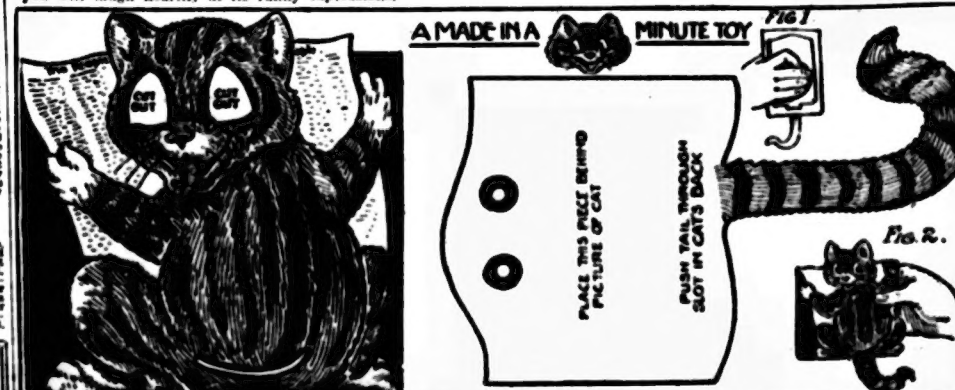
IT'S QUITE LEFT US TO GO AND PLAY TOUCH WITH A TUTOR

I wonder if you can make out what happened? Anyhow, they haven't improved, so I shall send them to school next week.

Still, I have found time to give you another quickly made toy, and if you want a jolly laugh, make it up! Next week you shall have a capital solid toy to make, which you can play with for a long time. What it is you must see for yourselves, but I can promise you will be well worth looking for, so do not miss it!

Your Merry Old Friend,
Grandpa Funbo.

This toy only takes a moment to complete. Cut out the eyeholes on the cat, and the tail slot in its body, then cut out the whole piece with the cat on it. Next cut out the other piece, with the tail on it. Lay it behind the cat piece, and push the tail through the slot you just cut on the body. (See fig. 1.) Now hold the two pieces as in fig. 2, and by moving them back one to and fro slightly with your fingers, the cat will roll its eyes and wag its tail in such a comical way that you will laugh heartily at its funny expressions.



AN EXTRA SPECIAL TOY NEXT WEEK!

Mrs. N. M. ATKINS, of Groom's Farm, Frith End, Farnham, Surrey, writes:—"I feel it my duty to send you the enclosed photograph of myself and family of thirteen children, as I am so grateful for the benefit derived from the use of your Nettle's Food."

Another great point in its favour is its cheapness, especially when compared with some of the foods introduced during recent years."

The above letter is typical of thousands we receive from grateful mothers telling of their satisfaction with Nene's Food. Many mothers write that although other Foods have failed, when they have come to Nene's they have found the solution.

Your baby will not thrive on milk alone—give him Neave's!

If you value your baby's future health—
if you want him to grow strong and healthy—
if you want him to be full of vigor and
ready for the world's leading activities—
then give him Neave's Food.

Neave's Food is also strongly praised by the
Lancet, the Medical Journal, and other
other world-wide medical authorities. When you
put baby on Neave's, you are not giving
him a chance to get sick, but a chance to
become a healthy, happy, and successful
man. It is a natural, healthy, and
pleasant way to feed your baby, and
it is still the best.

NEAVE'S FOOD LTD.,
(Incorporated in England)

FREE SAMPLE
a sample of Neaves' is different to any other date, with its free no. enough of the postage of every nation. This sample is free. Also a sample of the Neaves' Food is free. Also a sample of the Neaves' Food is free. Also a sample of the Neaves' Food is free.

WIFE OF 'BUS CONDUCTOR WHO BECAME A DOCTOR.

SURMOUNTED OBSTACLES TO FAME BUT DIED POOR AND FRIENDLESS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE PEOPLE.")

A ROMANTIC story lies behind the death of Madame Bres. Madeleine Bres was one of the most remarkable women of her time, yet despite this fact, she died old, poor, neglected, blind.

The daughter of a carpenter of Nimes, Madeleine as a young girl spent much of her spare time helping the local sisters of charity in their work with the poor and sick. She had a natural genius for nursing, and as a young girl she conceived the notion of one day becoming a real doctor.

Her parents laughed at her idea as wild. And later, when she had been married at sixteen years of age to an omnibus conductor of Lyons, her husband, too, scoffed at the idea of his girl-wife becoming a doctor.

But little Madeleine persisted. She went surreptitiously and bought medical books; she studied after her babies were in bed.

Her reward came at length; she succeeded in passing her examination as Bachelor of Arts. The next step was to get to Paris and the medical school. She persuaded her husband to make the move, and the family, now consisting of the parents and eight children, moved to the great city.

Madame Bres presented herself at the Medical School of the University of Paris.

"What! You think to become a doctor?" cried the Rector. "The idea is absurd, ridiculous, run away at once."

But the little mother had, above all things, courage. She went fearlessly to the source of justice; she went to the Empress Eugenie, and through her persistence she obtained an audience with Her Majesty. The Empress immediately espoused the cause of her little subject, drawn towards her, no doubt, by the tie of their common sex.

There was more trouble with the University of Paris, but at last

Madame Bres was admitted as a student.

Two years later her great opportunity came with the Franco-Prussian War. She was permitted to go to a field hospital as an assistant surgeon, and here she learned her work with a thoroughness which could have come to her in no other way. In 1875 she passed her final examinations and was granted the unique honour of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Paris—the first woman to ever receive that distinction.

From that time her career went forward with amazing strides.

It was at this time that the Sultan of Morocco while on a visit to Paris heard of her. He had her presented to him, and so taken was he with her sparkling ability and charm that he offered her the post of doctor to his harem! The salary was to be £1,500 a year. Dr. Bres thought about it for a little while, but when it was made clear to her that this salary would be paid in carpets, rugs and jewels, she refused.

She stayed on in Paris, but the tide of good fortune seemed to have turned. Her husband died, and one after another her children followed, until only the mother remained.

Then Dr. Bres determined to devote herself to succouring the poor children of Paris. She equipped a small hospital, but she lost her all over it, and it had to be closed.

Then, final calamity, her eyesight began to fail. Proud to a fault, the woman who had given her all for others refused to make known to her friends her plight.

Gradually she sank into darkness, became totally blind, unable to work any longer for others or for herself. So this wonderful woman dragged out the last years of her life high up in a mean apartment in a back street of Old Paris.

And now that she is dead, she has been rediscovered, and the honour withheld her living is lavished upon her dead.

THE TAXI CRIME RIDDLE.

GIRL'S STORY OF 'SCOTTIE' ON NIGHT OF DRAMA.

Charged with the murder of Jacob Dickey, a taxi-driver, Alexander Campbell Mason (22) was at Lambeth remanded until Tuesday.



James Vivian.

belonging to Vivian. During the early hours of the following morning the prisoner called and knocked upon Vivian's door. "I noticed," said the witness, "that he had injured one of his fingers, and



HETTY COLQUHOUN.

he bathed it in disinfectant fluid. He also had the knee of his trousers torn. Mason seemed feverish."

WOMAN'S KISS IN REMARKABLE DRUG CASE.

GRAPHIC POLICE ACCOUNT OF AN INTERRUPTED DOPE SCENE.

An amazing story of an interrupted dope scene was told at Marlborough-street Police Court.

Two men and a woman in the dock were alleged by the prosecuting counsel to be saturated with drugs.

An amazing story of an interrupted dope scene was told at Marlborough-street police court.

George Hope Johnstone (43), Julian Pinder (31), both of Jermyn-st., W., and Marjorie Hatton (29), of Oak Lodge, Hockley, Essex, appeared on remand, charged, as unauthorised persons, with being found in possession of morphia tablets at an address in Jermyn-st. Johnstone and Hatton pleaded not guilty, and Pinder guilty.

Directly the woman entered the dock she kissed Pinder on his right cheek. It was a sisterly kiss, for that relationship was disclosed during the hearing.

"SATURATED WITH DRUGS."

"The case is a very serious one," said Mr. Muskett, "and you (Mr. Mead) will see for yourself even to-day that they are all clearly saturated with drugs and in a hopeless state—I should think of moral and physical decay."

Detective-sergeant Lewis saw the woman walk into Jermyn-st., and he followed her.

"He saw her leave a person she was with and go into a house in Jermyn-st. Later the same afternoon he saw Julian Pinder pass him near Well-st. and enter a public-house. He followed him to various parts of the West-end, and Pinder ultimately entered a post-office."

"Afterwards Pinder apparently became suspicious of being followed, and doubled back. Later the officer saw him inside a 'bus near some chemists of the name of Rowe, whose conduct may have to be investigated later in this case."

When Pinder went into Jermyn-st., added Mr. Muskett, the sergeant got

help from Vine-st., and he and two officers—Det.-sgt. Squire and Det.-sgt. Patterson—went, with the housekeeper at the address in Jermyn-st., to the top floor.

In a room of the flat were the three now in the dock.

"The woman sat near a table near an open window," said Mr. Muskett describing the scene.

"Her hand was inside her blouse, and her two companions sat beside her. She appeared to be ill, and no doubt was ill."

"Sgt. Patterson caught hold of her left arm, and pulled it away from her blouse. In her hand was a syringe partly filled with liquid. She said: 'I have been trying to throw it out of the window.'"

"In her other hand she had a small syringe and a tube containing 13 tablets of morphia and atropine."

MORPHINE TABLETS.

Continuing, Mr. Muskett said that Sergeant Lewis told Pinder he answered to the description of a man who had obtained dangerous drugs by false prescriptions.

Johnstone meanwhile was noticed to be removing something from his waistcoat pocket. This turned out to be morphia in tablet form. Johnstone said he had got it from a chemist on a doctor's prescription.

Pinder said the other two were innocent. He had obtained the drug, and (he added) "we were just giving her some." Pinder handed over to the detectives some phials which contained morphia sulphate and atropine.

"It may be necessary to prefer other charges against one or more of these persons," Mr. Muskett concluded, "and I think it will be necessary to prefer charges against other persons not before you, arising out of the case."

The accused were remanded in custody.

CUPID'S WILES IN KITCHEN.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS WED IN SIX WEEKS.

Surprising evidence was given at the resumed sitting of the Domestic Service Inquiry Committee.

Mrs. R. Davies, J.P., chairman of the Aberdare Juvenile Advisory Committee, said that in the last two years 503 girls were registered at the Aberdare Exchange, and of these about 400 were prepared to take up domestic work.

The Committee were only able to offer 147 notified vacancies, however, and actually placed 105 in domestic work.

The only explanation Mrs. Davies could give was that "there is practically no other avenue for girls in Aberdare."

Mrs. G. E. Mines, of Hereford, said there were plenty of well-trained domestic servants in Hereford, but that was before the war.

BRIDES IN SIX WEEKS.

Questioned by Miss Julia Varley, Miss Mines said she thought the servant problem would be nearer solution if maids were allowed

Use of the bathroom instead of bathing in their rooms.

To receive visitors occasionally, especially in cases where a girl was engaged; and

To get more opportunities for walks and games.

Miss Lilian C. Barker, Hon. Sec. Central Committee of Women's Training and Employment, speaking about the girls of Canning Town who went into domestic service, said that girls in that district got married extraordinarily quickly, and she told of the ones who became brides in six weeks—evidence which caused much laughter.

She emphasised that if a girl could get over the first week of domestic service she would stay on.

Explaining that she was against clubs for servants only, Miss Barker declared that "clubs for domestic servants are as deadly as clubs for teachers." She was in favour of shop girls and domestic servants meeting at the same clubs.

POPULAR SONGS AND MUSIC IN "THE PEOPLE" EVERY WEEK.

MY LITTLE JENNY.

(Sung by DOROTHY WARD.)

Written and Composed by JOE MOTT.

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NEXT WEEK—ERNIE MAYNE'S WRINKLE-WRECKING SONG, "WALTZING."

Chorus.

Her name is Jen - ny, my lit - tle Jen - ny, she's all the world to me, She's just as sweet as an - y.

her cheeks are ro - sy red, With teeth like pearls, and lips like ru - dies; But we shall nev - er mar - ry, that's ve - ry plain to see.

'Cause Jen - ny, ain't got a pen - ny, That's the rea - son she'll nev - er mar - ry me. Her name is me.



What a wonderful difference there is in the method of reaching the Derby now and that of 60 years ago! One can hardly realize that in 1857 our forefathers were trotting to the famous Downs on horseback or driving in the queer-looking coaches depicted above. This old print is reproduced from the "Illustrated Times" of that date and if readers will study the picture carefully they will find that many of the present day "sights" of the road were in evidence then.

RÓMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF THE DERBY.

DARK DEEDS AND MYSTERY. BIG SUMS THAT HAVE BEEN WON.

(Special to "The People.")

THE very name of the classic event run at Epsom is associated with romance, and throughout the years of its history one can point to events which have given the world a "nine-days' wonder."

The 12th Earl Derby instituted the great race, aptly named by Disraeli "The Blue Riband of the Turf," in 1780; the year before he had named a race for fillies "The Oaks," after his estate at Banstead Downs.

The first Derby was won by Diomed with the famous jockey Sam Arnall in the saddle. Seven years later the sporting nobleman after whom the race is named was victorious himself with a horse named Sir Peter Teazle, so called after his wife, who was Miss Farren, the actress, before her marriage. She was playing the part of Lady Teazle when the Earl first saw her and succumbed to her charms.

The sport of kings has unfortunately always attracted a large number of crooks, and since the inauguration of the great race many attempts have been made by unscrupulous sportsmen to attain victory or otherwise by foul means. There are many mysteries relating to the Derby that can never be cleared up.

One of the most thrilling in the annals of the Turf is that which surrounds the sensational win of Running Rein in 1844, which saw the first disqualification of a Derby winner.

Mr. Wood, the owner of the beaten favourite, was so certain that the winner was a four-year-old that he not only lodged an objection immediately afterwards, but sought an order from the court to restrain the stake-holders from paying over the stakes.

Winner Disappears.
Consequently they were paid into court, and a lawsuit followed between Wood and Peel, the owner of Running Rein. It was brought before Baron Alderson, who, after hearing the preliminary statements, adjourned the case for a day in order that the horse in question might be brought into court for identification.

Imagine the tremendous sensation caused when next day the owner of Running Rein announced through his solicitor that the animal had completely vanished, and asked to be allowed to withdraw from the case. He alleged that the horse had been stolen by a rascally gang of touts, on whom he was unable to lay his hands. All manner of rumours were circulated as to the fate of Running Rein, and some held the theory that the horse was destroyed and buried, while others alleged that it was smuggled over to Russia, where it won many races under the name of Zanoni.

In the same year it was stated that some accourel found his way to drug Ratan, the second favourite, and his failure in the epic event was said to be responsible for the death of his young owner, who had backed the mount heavily and succumbed to the terrible disappointment.

In 1880 the Duke of Westminster's Bend Or was accused of being another horse altogether, without any justification. Curiously enough a jockey's pride was alone responsible for this horse reaching the post first.

Rosier, riding Robert the Devil, obtained such a substantial lead that he felt perfectly safe in turning round to look at the oncoming field. The slowing down of his mount's pace consequent on his action gave opportunity to Fred Archer, on Bend Or, and he came with such an irresistible rush that he beat the other by a head. If you care to go to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, you will see the head of Bend Or preserved there.

Attempt at Drugging.

In 1855, when Wild Dayrell won easily, leaving the field far behind, the owners detected a bold conspiracy to stop him. A group of gamblers, after bribing one of the stable lads to drug the animal, began to lay heavy odds against his chances, but they were thwarted by a bookmaker who had been offered a "stand-in" on the results. He promptly gave information to the trainer, who prepared the scene for the reception of the expected post-natal guest. Midnight came with a group of concealed men anxiously waiting for the treacherous one, and scarcely had he stolen into the stable than he was seized by his companions and thrown from the stable neck and crop.

Next day the gamblers had the mortification of seeing the object of their attentions romp home an easy winner. The race of 1913, when the fanatical (Continued in next column.)

M.P.'s AND EPSOM.

Member Suggests House Goes to "Derby."

There was an amusing incident in the House of Commons when Major Barnett complained that a question handed in by him to the Prime Minister had not been allowed, on the ground that it was frivolous.

He wished also to know, seeing that a Select Committee of the House had accepted the invitation of the Jockey Club to visit Epsom on Wednesday, whether it was frivolous for him to suggest that the House should for once revert to its ancient custom of adjourning for the Derby, so that other members might have the opportunity of studying the possibilities of the betting tax. (Laughter.)

The Speaker said the hon. member had neglected to read his Order paper, as the question was there.

(Continued from column one.)

Miss Davidson met her death at the hoofs of the King's horse Anmer, was also notable for a disqualification. The judges held that Johnny Reiff, the famous American rider, used his mount, Craganour, to block the paths of other horses in the race.

The disqualification was not announced until half an hour after the race, and through the machinations of some enterprising folk who sent a bogus O.K. message to the enclosures, many of the bookmakers parted with huge sums. This was the only occasion since the memorable race of 1844 that the first horse has been disqualified.

Earliest Type of Fraud.

In the early days, before the train and telegraph were instituted, the results of the race-meetings were carried by horsemen, and then it was that the racing crooks of the day hit on the earliest known type of betting fraud.

Immediately the result of the race was known, the riders galloped swiftly along the main roads, and met a confederate at the outskirts of the neighbouring villages, who straightway would lend him money with an unhesitating bookmaker's air, who was always ready to take on a bet at the last minute, little dreaming that the race was over. Hundreds of pounds were thus made away with year after year by these unscrupulous methods, and often riders, posing as have the genuine information spread rumours relating to the victory of the wrong horse, with the result that the bookmakers paid out and lost heavily when the true result was circulated.

Fortunes Won and Lost.

Huge fortunes have been won and lost over the Derby since its inception in 1780. Many of the stories associated with the early years of the race may be open to doubt, but I have met people who knew full well that the late Mr. R. C. Naylor netted well over £200,000 when Macaroni

beat Lord Clifden and 29 others some sixty years ago.

Another very successful bettor about this time was Mr. James Merry, a Scottish ironmaster, very rich, but very "close." It was said that when Mat Dawson led back Thormanby in 1850, the owner's winnings amounted to £100,000 and he gave Cusance, the jockey, £50 and read him a lecture on the vice of gambling!

James Merry's big coup, however, came a dozen years later, when Robert Peck trained Doncaster for the Derby. Turf historians appear to have shirked the true story of that particular victory. Something akin to a sensation occurred a few days before the race, when Bob Peck bid up to 850 guineas for the son of Stockwell, who came up with the Sledmere yearlings, for the price was a big one fifty years ago. The colt, who was first called All Heart and No Peel, did not run as a two-year-old, although everybody was on the look out for him.

His first race was the Two Thousand Guineas, in which he cut a very indifferent figure behind Gang Forward, being unplaced, despite a well-founded report that he had done well in a trial gallop with that splendid filly Marie Stuart. A few weeks later, however, he left his Newmarket form well behind and starting at 50 to 1, managed to beat both Gang Forward and Kaiser, who had "lost" him in the Two Thousand Guineas.

A year or two later when Kishen won for the Hungarian brothers Balaazi, there was a deal of mystery about the horse for weeks prior to the race. Till a few days before the race he was known as the colt by Buccaneer-Mineral, and a number of sharps, in their endeavour to beat the bookmakers, backed Sea Coal, thinking that was to be his name. Of course, they did not lose their money, but the colt, who was a very good one in the race, but they thought it possible that there might be one. But nomenclature had nothing to do with the trouble—this was financial. Sam Lewis, the moneylender, had a lien on the colt, but played the part of a sportsman and saw its owners through their difficulties.

Only Two Dead-Heats.

There have only been two dead-heats for the first place in the Derby: between Cadland and The Colonel in 1823, and between Harvester and St. Gatien in 1854. The last-named horse belonged to the late Mr. J. Hammond, who after a very humble beginning in Turf affairs became one of the big professional bettors of his time. Sir J. Willoughby, the owner of Harvester, lodged an objection against St. Gatien, but this was overruled. Hammond, it is said, won a very big sum, and was a very successful one in the race, but he was undoubtedly the better colt, for the following year he won the Gold Cup at Ascot.

The three biggest outsiders, each starting at 100 to 1, to secure the Blue Riband have turned up in quite recent years. The first of these was Jeddah in 1893. Then came the Italian-owned Signorina, some ten years later, who also scored a victory in the Oaks, and lastly Abeyon in 1913, the race in which Craganour was disqualified.

Should Ellangowan, who recently won

Lord Rosebery the Two Thousand Guineas, follow in the footsteps of Tadas and carry the primrose and rose hoops to victory at Epsom this year it will make the fourth Derby his lordship has won. Wealthy men have expended fortunes in their endeavours to win the elusive prize, and have never been within a measurable distance of attaining their great ambition. Lord Durham, who has been a member of the Jockey Club for close on fifty years, and has raced continuously for that period, is still patiently waiting for an opportunity. Others have secured the honour early on in their turf career.

A Lucky Owner.

One of the lucky ones was the late Sir James Miller, who in 1832, when a subaltern in the Guards, bought Sainfoin for quite a moderate sum from John Porter and Teat Surefoot, who was regarded as a good thing, in that year's Derby, after his runaway victory in the Two Thousand Guineas. Some 13 years subsequently the Scottish baronet swept the classic board with Rock Sand, a son of his first Derby winner.

Of course there have been numerous disappointments. One of the most amusing, to my way of thinking, was when old William Anson's mare, Blink Bonny, won in 1857. On that occasion Mr. Drinkald ran second with Black Tommy. It was a close finish, and Mr. Drinkald thought he had won. "Thank goodness," he ejaculated, "I have won and nobody else has a penny on."

Naturally, losing jockeys have come in for blame. There are several good judges of racing still living who aver that Rosier on Robert the Devil should have beaten Fred Archer on Bend Or; and St. Blaise was a lucky winner to defeat Highland Chief in 1853.

Two of the best mares that ever looked through a bridle met their defeat in the Derby, yet they won the Guineas, the Oaks and the St. Leger. These were La Fleche and Seprate. In the first instance Baron de Hirsch's filly won, and Seprate off colour, for in the Oaks it took her an effort to beat The Sney by a neck, and the latter was not within 2 stone of her conqueror. The owner of Seprate, even to this day, cannot make out her running in the Derby. Still Ard Patrick was a remarkably good colt, and endorsed his superiority by winning the Epsom Stakes the following year.

A Tragic End.

How the young Marquis of Hastings died with the thought of the Derby impressed on his mind has been told many times, and has been mentioned in connection with the recent death of that fine old sportsman Viscount Chaplin. Peniless and miserable, with his life fast ebbing out, the young nobleman spoke to a few staunch friends at his bedside.

"Hermit," he cried, "they said Hermit broke my heart, but I did not show it, did I?"

Those were practically his last words. It is commonly supposed that Hermit's victory cost the young marquis a huge fortune.

One of the most remarkable of Derby winner owners, who was also associated with Westminster, was John Gully, who attained the distinction no fewer than four times. Beginning life as a butcher, he later became in turn a bookmaker, a publican and a prize fighter, in which latter capacity he was the champion of England.

He later became a Member of Parliament, and proved himself to be a polished and able speaker, although all his education was self-acquired. It is said that with his remarkable qualifications he might have been a learned statesman, a brilliant diplomat or a learned judge. He won the Derby with Pyrrhus the First and Anderover.

A Prominent Trainer.

More than usual interest centres in this year's Derby on account of the somewhat open appearance of the big Epsom race, to be run next Wednesday. Prominent in the picture once again is the Newmarket trainer, Mr. P. P. Gillpin, who on more than one occasion has played a leading role in regard to the world-famous race. He has charge of Lord Woolavington's Town Guard, as well as Knockando, who was narrowly beaten in the Two Thousand Guineas.

Mr. Gillpin, in 1906, when the Fates were playing him scurvy tricks, was a magnificent superior to the situation. One of the winter favourites for that year's Derby was Admirable Crichton, who in the Two Thousand Guineas easily disappointed. A couple of days later, however, Sir Daniel Cooper's filly, in the One Thousand Guineas, gave a wonderful display and took her staid companion's position in the betting, only to break down a week or two later. Then the master of Clarendon brought out his third candidate, the late Major Eastace Loder's Spearhead, who not only won the Derby but went over to France and captured the Grand Prix de Paris. This, in my opinion, was a wonderful performance, for Spearhead was purchased as a yearling at the Doncaster Sales for the mere bagatelle of 300g. Three years ago when most people thought that the ill-tempered Farnham was the Clarendon sheet-anchor for the Derby, up popped Fionn Ron in the Loder colours to confound the talent.

THE SIKH COUP.

DISCLAIMER BY CAPT. GORDON WILLIAMS.

In our issue of May 13, Cornelius Foy, the jockey, told the story of the Sikh coup.

We are now informed by Captain Gordon Williams that while he was the owner of Sikh, he was not concerned in the coup of which Foy gave particulars.

The person who was stated to have won £8,000 in dramatic fashion may have been a man who had made the acquaintance of Captain Gordon Williams, and a friend of Foy, and who offered to take Sikh to Ayr, the horse already being engaged for that meeting.

Captain Gordon Williams further makes it perfectly clear that at no time did he dine with, or in any way share hospitality or associate with Foy, and that the jockey's story in no particular relates to him, except, as already stated, in regard to the ownership of the horse.

"The People" regrets that the writer of the article should have inadvertently associated Captain Gordon Williams with the coup, and unreservedly expresses its apologies to him.

Although a lover of animals and a supporter of all healthy sport, Captain Gordon Williams, who is a hard-working business man, has only once actually taken any interest in the Turf. That was at the time of his convalescence after the war, when he, along with fellow-officers, went racing merely to while away the time.

Captain Gordon Williams, a popular member of the Royal Automobile Club, served with distinction in France and Salonica. In addition to his war travels, there are few quarters of the globe which have not been visited by him. Captain Gordon Williams, a vigorous young man, has had many eventful and thrilling adventures in various climes.



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PENILESS SOCIETY WOMAN STREET SINGER.

Court Beauty Who Succeeded on the Stage After Being "Cut-off" by Her Family.

Miss Constance Honeywood, the first instalment of whose remarkable life story "The People" is able to give this week, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Courtenay Honeywood, Bart.

During a varied career she has been opera singer, dancer, actress and street singer, and has met with many strange adventures.

In graphic sentences she tells how her husband's drug habits brought her to poverty and how she successfully fought the craving.

By MISS CONSTANCE HONEYWOOD.

I HAVE known what it is to wait, with tense nerves and palpitating heart, my turn to be presented at Court, I have been flattered and fawned on as a premiere danseuse in all the capitals of Europe, and I have had the probably unique distinction of dancing in the bizarre interior of a Turkish harem.

On the other hand, although trained by some of the leading opera singers of my day I have not hesitated to earn my living singing in the streets of suburban London, playing my own accompaniment on a portable harmonium.

Often when I have been using my voice in order to get the bare necessities of life in this way I have wondered whether among the passers-by who have gazed at me curiously there were any who had seen me at the time of my triumphs.

Yet in spite of my chequered experiences, I can honestly say that I have never been down and out. After each knock-down blow I have risen again and if my life story is good for anything at all it should surely act as a tonic to anyone who is discouraged by apparently overwhelming difficulties.

Born at Scott's Manor, a part of Kent with which are associated many romantic legends, I was the youngest of a large family and had eight brothers.

Life of Contrasts. I am told that as a child my chief characteristics were exceptional independence, love of music and acting, and a passion for animals. The latter named led me into many remarkable escapades. For instance, when a toddler of two I wandered from the nursery of our beautiful home and was missing for some hours, being at last found by one of the stable-hands, who happened to go into a loose box, curled up fast asleep in a corner close to my favourite horse.

All through my life has been one of vivid contrasts. Its central tragedy is concerned with the drug evil, for my late husband, one of the dearest men in the world and an exceptionally clever musician, ruined his career and our domestic happiness by becoming an addict to cocaine.

My main object in bringing the sacred intimacies of my domestic life before the public is to sound a warning, but I am happy to say that from personal experience I can also give a message of hope. For my husband after sinking to the lowest depths of despair, was able by the assertion of all the strength of his manhood to overcome the cruel craving which made his life an alternation between hysteria and abject misery. I am proud that after he had thoroughly cleansed himself he was accepted for his country's service and died in the sacred cause of freedom. Like many another, he fell a victim to poison gas.

Actress at 6. My first appearance as an actress and dancer was made as an amateur at the age of six at my cousin's house in Smith. The late Duke of Edinburgh and his daughter, the Princess Marie, were guests.

I appeared as a puppet, being carried in a brown paper parcel on to the stage, where I was "wound up" to dance and talk. I did both with such success that I was greatly applauded, the Duke himself being among those who made a fuss of me.

A great part of my early childhood was spent at the house of an uncle on Romney Marsh. Having lost his only child he became devoted to me, and but for his tragic death this story would probably never have been told. My education was started by a nurse, a governess, and I am afraid I was a bit of a picky and a tomboy. When lessons were distasteful to me I would disappear and climb to the top of my favourite yew tree, where I knew that I was out of reach of my governess. My intractability resulted in my being sent away to school.

My first meeting with an opera celebrity was during a holiday from school. Madame Albani invited my mother to take me to tea with her at the "Boltons," where I was persuaded after some difficulty to sing.

Treasured Relic. Madame showed her pleasure at the performance by picking a rose from her garden and pinning it to my dress. That rose I treasured for years. So impressed was the singer with my voice that she strongly advised my parents to send me to Paris for lessons in singing and languages.

I was taken to the French capital by a cousin and shall never forget my arrival there with a dog, a bullfinch, a pile of luggage and a bicycle. For the last-named article I had to pay a tax of 25 francs before leaving the station. After the preliminaries for entrance into the Conservatoire of Music had been gone through I was placed under a Belgian professor for voice produc-



tion, and the mistress of the Comedie Francaise for French diction. As I was compelled to take three subjects, namely, singing, piano and harmony, there was little chance for amusement.

I badly wanted to take lessons from Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, the creator of Carmen, who, though then a very old lady, was still a marvellous artist. Leave was given for my name to be put down among those wishing to become her pupils. Her fee for one lesson was 30 francs, and none but those with exceptional vocal gifts could hope for selection.

How I shook in my shoes as I waited for my turn to go through the necessary exercises and scales! To me my voice sounded very weak, and when the pianist started my first exercise nothing could be heard until I gained confidence.

Yet to my delight and astonishment I was told to join those already chosen. Madame told me afterwards that she had not picked me for strength of voice, but on account of its sweetness and my artistic temperament.

My Impatience. On one occasion, however, my spirit of independence came uppermost, and I rebelled against the famous singer's severe and exacting methods. I was studying "Carmen," and considered that I had become more and more perfect in the part. I was told to stand at the end of a long music-room to sing it, and although I was not perfect in the Song of Seville, Madame complained at my pronunciation of one French word.

This proved too great a trial for my patience, and I walked down the room, took my music from in front of the pianist, and, turning to Madame Viardot, said, "Bon jour, Madame," and walked petulantly from the room.

When I arrived home I was told that my behaviour had finished my musical career in Paris. This incident had an unexpected sequel, for next morning I received a letter from Madame, requesting me to call.

When I did so, Madame Viardot looked steadily at me, and speaking in French, said, "My child, if it had not been for your artistic temperament you would not have acted as you did, but do not let it happen again." Then, pointing to the other end of the room, she added, "Go and sing the Song of Seville."

After this episode I made such good progress that Madame wished to train me for opera, but my mother would not sanction my going on the stage.

The first time I sang in public was at a large concert in Paris, after which I was engaged to sing professionally at the American Embassy. When my mother heard this she insisted on my leaving Paris and sent me to Frankfurt to study German diction.

In order to perfect myself in the language, I was placed with a German family who could hardly speak a word of English. I should mention that while in Paris I became engaged to a Dutch nobleman, but to this I will refer later.

On Tour. My mother's efforts to keep me from professional work were ineffectual, for I quietly joined a concert party touring through Germany. I was billed as the pupil of Pauline Viardot Garcia, and met with a warm reception everywhere. News of my doings reached my mother, who sent for me to return to England at once.

Our London house was in South Eaton Place, and in anticipation of my debut at Court, I had long interviews with dressmakers, and did a good deal of shopping. I was also under the tuition of a London dancing mistress, who had been instructed to prepare me for my Court curtsy, and to teach me the latest ballroom dances.

With many hands and much fussing the Court dress was placed upon me, with its appallingly long train, and then a big bouquet of white roses was placed in my hand. My train was put over my arm, and I was ready to be driven to the studio of a Society photographer.

A wonderful picture, in my own eyes at any rate, was the result. I was shown standing at the top of some stairs, down which my train was zig-zagging in serpentine style and my right hand clasping my bouquet was gracefully resting on the back of a chair. Then into a queue of carriages for about two hours, during which the time was whiled away by friends who came to the carriage door to greet and entertain me.

Arriving at the Palace, I was ushered up the staircase by Beefeaters, who barred the way with halberds, into large rooms, which were divided into two. The impressive retainers raised their halberds now and again to allow a certain number of the waiting crowd to pass through, and so I progressed until the ante-room was reached.

Here my train was deftly taken from over my arm by footmen, who arranged it on the floor. I next heard the Lord Chamberlain's voice announcing my mother's name as presenting her daughter, and saw her long train quickly vanish, after which my name was called.

Entering the Throne room my mother was nowhere to be seen. I remembered all my instructions, however, so walked sideways, making my curtsies till my train was thrown over my arm, the signal that I had finished the ordeal.

My deportment had been watched by my godmother, a Marchioness who held a high position at Court, and had lectured me severely beforehand. My day was not yet finished, however, as I was taken to be on view at drawing-room teas. The end of my "perfect day" was being put into another frock and hustled off to an Albert Hall fete, to sell at the Kentish stall, and sing at the "Café Chantant." This was the first day of my London season, and was followed by a daily round of lunches, "at homes," dinners, receptions and balls, all of which I found tiresome and I still longed to follow a musical career.

"Scouted" on to Stage. My mother, if left to herself, was always found in her studio, as she was a clever sculptor. One of her greatest friends was Mrs. Leslie Ward (the mother of "Spy"), at whose studio I spent a lot of time. Among other studios we visited was that of Walter, the great R.A. Anything appertaining to Art interested me.

Another bosom friend of my mother's was Mrs. Fleetwood-Wilson, the mother of Sir Guy. They were both constant visitors at our house. I well remember seeing one of the Royal processions from the balcony of the offices where Guido Fleetwood-Wilson worked. At the finish of the London season we had a large party for the Canterbury cricket week, and I played in the ladies' team versus the Kent team, who played left-handed.

After this, being allowed to accept an invitation to visit a friend, I took the chance which presented itself of trying to achieve my ambition, and "did a scout" on to the stage.

Arrived in London, I visited the managing director of the Empire, Leicester-sq., who had known me from a baby, and was a great friend of my father's.

Presenting my card, I was seen by him, and his greeting was: "Well, little devil, what are you doing here?" My answer was, "I am going on the stage."

When he replied that he would take me back to my mother I said that I should only run away again! He then decided to get me on, and took me to the author of a new play, which was to be produced at the Court Theatre, Sloane Square. I was lucky enough to be given a small part and two understudies. I was also put under the care of Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Cecil, who were playing the lead in the play.

WHEN WIFE QUITS HOME.

"DESERTED" IN LAW. HUSBANDS FAIL TO GET ORDER REVOKED.

Illustrations of what the law regards as desertion are afforded by three cases before the President of the Divorce Court and Mr. Justice Hill.

Mr. H. Thomas, tobaccoist and confectioner, of Greenwich, appealed from a magistrate's order finding him guilty of deserting his wife. On June 16, 1922, a quarrel arose and the husband told his wife in "Army language" to clear out, which she did, going with the children to her parents in 8. Wales.

Regretting his hasty words, the husband went down the next day to beg his wife to come back, but she refused to see him. Later he wrote: "Don't for God's sake, break up our lives and home for a few hasty words."

Mr. Thomas now pleaded that he never deserted his wife in fact, but the wife contended she was forced to leave home owing to his conduct.

Holding that the magistrates' order must stand, the President said this was not a case of an act of momentary folly, because there was ill-usage of the wife before the date of the desertion.

George Munday unsuccessfully appealed from a "desertion" order made at Greenwich.

The wife declared that "words" arose over the eldest son. The husband came home the worse for drink, struck her and threatened her with the tongue, and began to smash up the furniture, with the result that, being in fear of her life, she went away.

Later her husband sent her a key of the house, but she never went back, and eventually found he was living with another woman at Ashford, Middlesex.

Counsel for the husband said there was no doubt that when his wife left him, the husband found he had no one to cook his eggs and bacon of a morning, so he found someone else to do it.

The President asked what was the object of the husband in sending the key of the house.

Counsel: A kind of invitation, I suppose, to come into my parlour and look after the place sort of thing. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Cannon, of Spencer-rd., Acton, obtained a magistrate's order against her husband, Alfred Edward Cannon, for desertion, which the latter sought to have set aside.

Mrs. Cannon said she was deserted in the summer of 1915. Her husband had since married another woman. Mr. Wickham, for the husband, contended that the man had never had a chance of putting his own case before the magistrates.

The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

ACTOR'S EXPLOITS IN THE RING.

FIGHTING CAREER OF MR. CARL BRISSON. (Special to "The People.") Few people who have seen the debonair Prince Danilo in the revival of "The Merry Widow" know that the handsome young man who plays the part is welter-weight boxing champion of Mid-Europe, and has a long list of victories to his credit.

One and all are agreed that Carl Brissan plays the Prince with the graceful accomplishment of the perfect lover, and his pleasant smile has won him the highest favours in the hearts of the feminine playgoers.

Six feet in height, dark, and of muscular build Mr. Brissan bears an exceptional air of gentlemanly refinement, and this, coupled with some of his stilted performances, accounts for his being nicknamed "The Danish Carpenter."

He comes from an athletic stock, and his brother is now heavy-weight champion of Scandinavia. Prince Danilo's record is a fine one. When only 15 he captured the Danish schoolboys' championship, in two rounds, and straightway was embarked on a professional career.

Later, after winning many fights, he went to Germany and defeated the famous Otto Fint, thus winning the welter-weight championship of Mid-Europe. At 17 he had 22 victories to his credit, and up to the outbreak of war had only been defeated once by the knock-out. His next successes included the defeat of the welter-weight champion of Belgium, Alfred Lettier, and Harry Scherbs of Switzerland. He then became champion of Sweden in his class at 16 st. 7 lb. by out-pointing Karl Stevenson, the Olympic games champion.

At this stage he was called upon to meet Dick Nelson, the man who had taught Brissan all he knew of the noble art, and Mr. Brissan confessed to this day that it was the most unpleasant fight he ever experienced. Nelson was fighting for the championship, and the money it would bring him, while the young boxer was brought to the point of being forced to defeat one of his oldest friends.

Brissan lost amid derisive taunts from his supporters, but with the knowledge that the old boxer would live in comfort for some time afterwards.

In their next meeting Brissan defeated Nelson in 15 rounds, and then held the championship until the capture of him contracts necessitated his retirement from the ring.

"I am not really a fighter," explained Mr. Brissan to "The People." "Somewhere or other I lack the temperament to go in and finish my man. You will notice from what record I have on points. Once or twice I have won a bout quickly, but usually I have fought right through."

TOWN SCARED BY BARE LEGS.

REVUE GIRLS MUST PULL UP THEIR SOCKS!

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Sunderland, Saturday.

Sunderland Corporation watch committee, after notifying local theatre managers that their licenses would be opposed if they allowed bare-legged women to appear in revue choruses, asked neighbouring boroughs to adopt a similar course.

Gate-head has declined on the ground that whereas girls up to nineteen years of age occasionally act without leg coverings, older women artists invariably wear tights.

FATE OF 29 PETS.

CRITICS OF A DOGS' HOME AT PROTEST MEETING.

Lady Lumb was in fighting form at the Steinway Hall meeting to protest against actions of the Grand Council of Our Dumb Friends' League.

The principal points raised were the recent destruction of 29 mostly healthy dogs at the North London Dogs' Home, and the appointment of a new committee of "three business men who wanted to run the home on business lines." The Home, she said, had been started as a humane institution. Her view was it had become a shambles.

She hoped every member there would attend the next election meeting and "kick out" unsatisfactory members of the Grand Council.

Captain Applin, in a powerful speech, paid a tribute to a section of the Press which had recently put the facts of the North London Dogs' Home before the public, specially mentioning "The People," and "Truth."

"And what better friends," he said, "could you have on the side of a humane society than the truth and the voice of the people?"

Mr. de Verteuil told how a dog which he purchased from the home some time ago returned several times to the home out of fidelity. "The last time he went," said Mr. de Verteuil, "there was nothing the matter with him, but he was included among the dogs ordered to be destroyed."

Referring to the statement that certain members of Our Dumb Friends' League had "wobbled" on the question of vivisection—some even openly approving of it—Sir George Greenwood, who gave harrowing evidence of experiments on dogs, hoped this would be made a test question.

A resolution declaring that "the present administration of the League was unsatisfactory" was carried.

FROM CIRCUS TO PULPIT.

PASTOR'S ROMANCE. A NEWSBOY, A TRAMP, AND A CONVERT.

Few people have had a more romantic career, fraught with hardship and disappointment, than the Rev. G. A. Metcalf, who is leaving his church at Mansfield to become general secretary of the Wesleyan Reform Union, in succession to the Rev. E. Bromage, of Sheffield.

As a boy he was with Sanger's circus and afterwards sold newspapers in the streets of Leeds, Bradford and Stockton-on-Tees.

As a tramp he slept in 385 different beds in four years. Eventually he was converted and his first pastorate was at Sheffield.

IGNORANT OF HIS RIGHTS.

Husband Who Was Enlightened After Six Years.

How he learned of his legal rights after six years was related to Sir Henry Duke in the Divorce Court by Mr. Fred. Chas. Corps, upholsterer, of Castle-hill, Winchester, who sought a decree of nullity of his marriage.

Mr. Corps said he went through a ceremony of marriage with Bertha Kathleen Hall on July 14, 1906. They lived at Russell Villas, Newbury, but the marriage was never consummated, although they were together until late in 1912, when they entered into an agreement to separate.

Counsel (Mr. Tyndale): At that time did you know the condition of your wife entitled you to have your marriage annulled?—No.

Witness added that although a solicitor drew up the separation deed, the latter never said anything about witness's legal rights. After the deed, added Mr. Corps, for the first time he learned of his legal rights and began these proceedings.

Medical evidence was given and a decree of nullity granted.

CHARGE THAT FAILED.

On the ground that the evidence of identification was too slight, Charles Sturch, a tyre repairer, was acquitted at London Sessions on a charge of breaking and entering the residence of Sir Thomas and Lady Galloway, in Pelham-place, South Kensington, and stealing a bangle and other articles.

JERSEY CROPS DESTROYED.

One of the worst thunderstorms on record broke over Jersey yesterday. Tons of potatoes growing on sloping ground were washed out of the earth, and thousands of young tomato plants were destroyed, while much damage was also done to the fruit crops.

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DECONTROL IN TIME.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's new Rent Bill is a clever compromise which should solve an extremely difficult problem. Rent control will continue to June, 1925, and tenants with grievances may get relief from the County Courts, assisted by Reference Committees, up to June, 1930. Tenants are thus given adequate protection. They are also safeguarded in another way, as the law against premiums by subletting is to be strengthened, concessions are to be made to landlords who desire to occupy their own houses, and subletting after July next without the landlord's consent may entitle him to possession.

The Bill will thus put an end to the system by which a few practically worthless articles are put into a house or flat for the purpose of making iniquitous profit out of a would-be tenant, and to the trick of obtaining premiums by methods more ingenious than honest.

Another good feature of the Bill is that unoccupied houses are to be decontrolled at once. One sees everywhere, along with the shortage of houses, empty houses. Mr. Chamberlain's Bill will compel the owners of these houses to let, while at present they will only consent to sell. Greedy tenants, who profiteer by subletting, are, like grasping landlords, also held in check by another provision.

The Bill is a well-thought-out measure which should give a new impetus to building while we are passing through after-war economic conditions. Of course, it will meet with criticism. It will be attacked by the extreme landlord party and the extreme Labour party, but opposition from extremists on both sides only proves the justice of the measure.

An amendment has been put down against the Bill by the Liberals. It objects to fixing a date for decontrol "in the absence of any assurance that there will be a sufficiency of houses available by that date." A sufficiency of houses depends on factors which cannot be foreseen, such as a decrease in the price of raw material, a fall in rates and taxes, an increase in trade, and other contingencies.

The Bill, by giving State and municipal assistance to housing and encouragement of private enterprise, will bring us back within a reasonable and definite time to the healthy and comparatively simple principle of supply and demand. It will loosen the purse-strings of the investor and encourage the speculative builder to pursue his ordinary vocation with a sense of security.

Nothing will do more to eliminate the bad landlord and the grasping subletting tenant than a great impetus to building, and this is what the Bill aims at and will most probably achieve.

KING GEORGE IS 58 TO-DAY.

KING GEORGE is 58 to-day, and has just recently completed the 13th year of his reign. Congratulations reach him from all quarters of the Empire, testifying, if testimony were needed, to the love and esteem in which he is held. Wherever the English language is spoken, and in many places where it is not, King George is known and revered as Monarch and as Man. The King's name is indeed a tower of strength, a great moral force.

In this country, where his great qualities of head and heart are so intimately known, his popularity has been long established upon the solid rock of a people's confidence and esteem, a popularity not slavishly sought after, as some few obscure critics have insinuated, but justly and honestly won by a faithful and untiring discharge of onerous duties and never-failing regard for the interests of his subjects.

King George is above all a Constitutional monarch; his subjects, jealous as they rightly are for their hard-won privileges, have never had cause for a single moment's anxiety upon this head. This is the more remarkable when we remember that the British Constitution is not a written document.

It is not a little remarkable when we think of it to know that during all our post-war troubles there has come from no one having the least claim to representative authority one word of reproach to the Royal House of Windsor. Perhaps the best proof of this is that we do not think of it. During the war the King set a noble example to the nation, and his subjects were not slow to recognise his high-minded action and to follow his lead.

The King has seldom an idle moment. Apart from the ceremonies and public functions in which he takes part and of which the public know, he is continually occupied in granting audiences and reading and signing documents. He reads more official documents than any member of his Government except the Prime Minister. He must also keep himself abreast of public opinion by reading newspapers. His working day must run into 12 hours. He rises every morning at 7 o'clock and goes out for a ride at 8. He never retires to rest before 11 p.m.

In every department of life King George is at the head and in the hearts of his people, sharing their joys and sorrows; exhorting, encouraging; pointing, as it were, to a better world and leading the way. Who can forget that great scene at the Wembley Stadium on April 28 last on the occasion of the English Cup final, when the struggling thousands of spectators were reduced to order by the coming of the King, and the mighty throng stood bare-headed and sang the National Anthem as it had never been sung before? Who but the King could by his mere presence have evolved order out of chaos by magic, and so prevent what might have ended in a great calamity? And so with the crowd we take off our hat to-day and say with equal loyalty and affection—"God Save the King."

TAXING BETS.

THERE will be no difficulty in collecting a tax on bets if the committee now investigating the subject recommend it and the Government adopts it.

The Board of Customs and Excise have been working for two years on this question, and have produced a scheme which simplifies the process of collecting the tax and at the same time moralises the betting business.

Briefly, it provides that all bookmakers, whether on horse-racing or football, must be licensed annually, the licensing fee being £10. With regard to cash betting the licensing fee will be £20, and the transactions must take place in betting offices. It is proposed that the tax should be 10 per cent. on the turnover, and that tickets should be issued to licensed bookmakers through the Post Office, just like postage stamps, so that the collection of the tax would consist in selling the tickets.

With regard to the tax on bookmakers who have regular offices, they would be required to make weekly or monthly returns of their business. Under this scheme street betting would remain illegal, but it would be impossible for bookmakers to transact business in the streets, as they would only receive tickets if the business were done in licensed offices. All undesirable bookmakers would be driven out of the business, as, in order to obtain a licence, every bookmaker would require to be recommended by the licensing justices.

The Excise Board estimate the income from the betting tax would be 10 millions a year. This is on the assumption that the turnover of betting is 100 million pounds a year, whereas it is generally considered that it is nearly 300 million.

RANDOM RHYMES.

Who wrote that idiotic thing called "I am saddest when I sing"? It must have been about the spring. Thank heaven, we have seen the last of spring's iconoclastic blast; Presumably the winter's past. No more I'll sport, I am afraid, With Amarellia in the shade; I've finished with that frosty maid. For I've discovered, to my cost, That Amarellia is a frost; Her spring-time reputation's lost. It's time to sing another tune; I'll sing a song of "Flaming June." From hail and rain and snow immune. At any rate, it used to be, Although it now occurs to me 'Twill be as well to "wait and see."

TALK of the PEOPLE

By WIDEAWAKE.

Asquith and Keop. You must not mention snakes just now in the Asquith household. Why? Well, you know the old Aesopian fable of the man who brought the frozen snake to thaw on his fireside. Mrs. Asquith is credited with the comment, "My husband found both of them; trained both of them, made both of them Chancellors of the Exchequer and now—they turn on him." You will have no difficulty in guessing who "they" are. By the way, Mr. Asquith's allusion to the possible "unexpected recruit to the new Government" was, of course, Mr. Winston Churchill. It is curious how all seem to anticipate this.

Berwick is a good augury for Mr. Baldwin; it is the first Conservative win since the General Election.

Lord Robert Cecil. Lord Robert Cecil left London yesterday morning for Geneva on League of Nations work, since he now represents this country, instead of Mr. Wood, M.P., on the Council. Lord Robert has been such a great success on the Indemnity Bill that he has been warmly congratulated by Mr. Baldwin. The debating strength of the Treasury Bench has been vastly increased by his inclusion in the Cabinet.

If Mr. McKenna's health continues to improve after his recent illness—which there is every indication that it will—he will join the Government as Chancellor of the Exchequer before the end of the Session.

The London Season. One of the most important coming events in the present London season is the ball at Norfolk House, given for Lady Rachel Howard by the Duchess of Norfolk, the ever-popular society hostess. Many famous folk will be present. Lady Rachel Howard, it will be remembered, made her debut at the memorable ball at Arundel Castle last January. She attended last week's Court wearing a beautiful white and silver Renaissance broché dress with a train embroidered with silver roses.



The Duchess of Norfolk.

The Sunday Paper the People's Paper.

I do not agree with the deductions which Mr. Hilaire Belloc draws in his introductory article in his "Illustrated Review" in his reference to the Sunday Press, but I endorse his statement that "It remains true even to-day that the great bulk of newspaper readers are not the readers of daily papers, but of Sunday papers; that is why men with an ambition to influence opinion concentrate to-day upon the popular Sunday Press. For Sunday is the only day in which the paper is read right through by the mass of workers."

Mr. Hilaire Belloc writes to say that while he has been credited with the authorship of the lines referring to Jews which were quoted last week—"How odd that God," etc.—he is not the author. All I can say is that the lines were clever enough to be attributed to him.

The Unionist General Staff. Members of Parliament are very pleased that the new Prime Minister left the Party General Staff undisturbed, and it was due in no small measure to the efficiency of their organisation that the change of Government went through so smoothly.

Col. the Hon. F. S. Jackson, Chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Organisations, is one of the most popular men in the House of Commons. Col. Leslie Wilson is an efficient and tactful Chief Whip, while the Deputy Chairman, Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, is a real "live wire" of good terms with everyone. The heads of the Party can take a good deal of credit for the by-victory at Berwick—a message of encouragement for the new Government.

Mr. Drinkwater's "Robert E. Lee." Mr. John Drinkwater is presenting history on the stage in quite a new form. His "Lincoln," which is not a play at all, but a philosophical essay in personality, had an enormously successful run. His "Cromwell," after a preliminary trial trip in the provinces, has now started its career at His Majesty's. He has written a play on "Mary Queen of Scots," and he has one ready on "Robert E. Lee," which will be produced at the Regent before long. Robert E. Lee was the leading general of the Confederates of the Southern States in the American Civil War. He is shown surrendering to General Grant in Mr. Drinkwater's "Lincoln." If the dramatist can make a play round Lee of interest to English playgoers he will perform another literary wonder.

20,000 New Houses for London.

Mr. George Hume, Conservative member for Greenwich and leader of the Municipal Reform Party on the London County Council, made his maiden speech in the House on Thursday, when he put up a convincing defence of the County Council's General Powers Bill. He mentioned that the Council had built 7,000 houses under the Addison scheme, and within the next two years would erect 6,000 more houses and induce private enterprise to make a like contribution.

The Pope and Britain.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the King and Queen to the Vatican it was stated that the Pontiff expressed the hope that the meeting "would further cement the good relations already existing between Great Britain and the Holy See, and would assist their mutual efforts for a satisfactory solution of the various problems of a religious character existing between them."

The peculiarity of this phrase induced Sir Walter de Free, at the request of some of his constituents, to inquire of the Foreign Office exactly what it meant. Mr. Ronald McNeill—who, by the way, is proving a very remarkable success in his post—has informed Sir Walter that

"Strictly speaking, no 'problems of a religious character' are under discussion between ourselves and the Vatican, and that the outstanding questions discussed between us relate largely to the selection and position of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics whose functions affect British subjects abroad, and occasionally to such more general questions as the guardianship of the holy places in Palestine."

A Generous Knight.

Sir Hugh Denison, who has just received a K.B.E., has been a most generous supporter of the Royal Colonial Institute. He gave £25,000 to the fund for building new offices for the Institute in addition to supporting

A Snake Story—Mr. Lloyd George and the "Wee Frees"—Wireless Progress.

branches in New South Wales. Sir Hugh is a newspaper proprietor, Chairman of the "Evening Sun" of Sydney, and he has only recently started an evening paper in Melbourne. For many years Melbourne, a city of nearly 800,000 people, has only had one evening newspaper, "The Herald."

Sir Hugh Denison was also responsible for establishing an independent cable service between England and Australia in opposition to the Australian Cable Service, which is owned by the morning newspapers.

L.G. Marooned? Mr. Lloyd George gets the credit—or the discredit—for having split the Liberals, also with having like designs upon the Conservative Party, and now it seems that he will break up the "Wee Frees." At the Buxton Conference of the National Liberal Federation the "Wee Frees" would not listen to overtures for reunion from the Lloyd Georgians, and we saw the entertaining spectacle of Mr. Hogge and Mr. Pringle—the former heavenly twins of aggressive Liberalism—turning their aggressiveness against each other.

It looks as if the "Wee Frees" are not so "free" after all, but they will very soon be more "wee" than they are. The anti-Lloyd George Liberals think they have successfully marooned the ex-Coalition Premier on a No Man's political island—but he is quite capable of making his escape.

Security for Workers.

The one Lloyd George success at the Liberal Conference was a dramatic speech from Mr. McCurdy, the Chief Whip of the Coalition Government. He poured scorn and ridicule on the Liberal resolution on unemployment, advocated more security for the worker and greater production. "If," he said, "you have nothing better to offer than workers than this resolution, the Liberal Party might retire into obscurity at once." Although many of the delegates believed that Mr. McCurdy was right, they passed the resolution all the same.

Engineer—Diplomat.

The Lithuanian Minister in London, who is in a nursing home in the West End, is doing as well as can be expected. I hear that after his recovery he will retire from the Lithuanian diplomatic service and take up his old profession, which is electrical engineering.

Popular Singer's Return.

Marguerite D'Alvarez, the celebrated singer, is seldom seen in London these days. She has been touring the States for many months, and is just now paying a fleeting visit to the Metropolitan for the purpose of a long anticipated recital.

Her presence at a first night is so rare an occurrence that her appearance in the stalls at His Majesty's for the premiere of John Drinkwater's "Oliver Cromwell" was a matter of much comment. She was looking extremely well, and her wonderful ermine and sable wrap must have been the envy of all the feminine members of the audience.

The Three Graces.

In anticipation of Miss Mabel Russell's victory at Berwick a wag has been broadcasting among the West End clubs an epigrammatic description of the women Members of Parliament, who, he said, would now represent "Piety, Society and Gaity." Mr. M. Wintringham, the gifted Nonconformist Member, stands for Piety; Lady Astor for Society—also for Sobriety; while Mrs. Philipson represents the Stage. While it was generally predicted that Mrs. Philipson would gain the seat, no one suspected that she would have such a thumping majority—67 more votes in a three-cornered fight than her husband obtained in a straight fight at the General Election. Mr. Lloyd George ordered the National Liberals, who had declared for Mrs. Philipson, to vote for the Liberal candidate, but the Liberals, all told, only polled a fourth of the votes. Mr. Philipson stood as a National Liberal while his wife has won as a straightforward Conservative.

The New P.M.G. and Wireless.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, the new Postmaster-General, has taken up the position of the Empire wireless chain where his predecessor left it. A scheme for settlement had already been before the Cabinet, and is it expected that the new P.M.G. will complete it without delay. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, like Sir William Joynton-Hicks, was highly successful in the law before he took to politics.

Mixed a Fortune.

Colonel H. C. E. Barnes, auditor to the various East African Colonies, has just reached home on his retirement after twenty-six years' service. He is, perhaps, an instance of those fortunate, or unfortunate, men who have at one time a windfall in their hands and yet allow it to slip through. Such was the case at Kimberley, while in 1898 Colonel Barnes admits ruefully that he could have bought the whole site of the modern town of Nairobi for a ten-pound note. It must now be worth millions.

In those days there were some five white men in the country, and but for spurious mineral "finds," Europeans would probably only have entered the Colony but slowly.

CIGARETTE PAPERS.

By the Lounge.

THE war taught us so much about matters military that I am sure hundreds of my readers shared with me an intense interest in the shadowing of the new regulations to His Majesty's Foot Guards. The new long ride (long enough to reach from the ground to the neck) was, it appeared, to be held at the soldier's left side in the "Order arms" position, instead of at the right, and the officer's sword held at the "Carry," but no sword scabbard to be worn. Bayonets also were eliminated, and bayonet scabbards. The officer, too, might wear a Military Cross, but not the war medals which usually accompany it. As these regulations were laid down for that almost sacred ceremony, the Trooping of the Colour at the Horse Guards, I went to see the spectacle with the keenest anticipation.

To my surprise (though I cannot truthfully add, my disappointment) the Guards adhered to the old-fashioned drill, which they performed with their customary precision. Arms and equipment were as heretofore.

I can only assume, therefore, that the directors of the Underground Railway have been sadly misled, and that the clever artist who drew their advertising poster will be kidnapped, cast into a dungeon and tortured by having to listen to Shaw's plays being broadcast for seven hours every day.

"Coming home to-night," wrote good Mr. Pepps in 1663, "a drunken box was carrying (carried) by our constables to our new pair of stocks to hand them, being a new pair and very handsome."

It seems as though this pretty custom, once so popular, might come into favour again, for certain people who object to Sunday golf have appealed to the courts to administer an Act of William III, which provides a penalty of two hours in the stocks for those who indulge in pastimes on the Sabbath. The famous links at Portrush are in question, and should the "anti's" win they are quite prepared to set up a new pair and very handsome of these useful contrivances.

The Second Statute of Labourers (1351) ordered this mode of correction for "unruly artisans." Exactly what this phrase meant, I am not certain, but it would be piquant to see the statute applied to certain noisy Members of Parliament who are fond of boasting of their manual skill.

It was also a punishment for "brawling, drunkenness, and all disorderly conduct," and really the idea seems pretty sound. With stocks set up round the base of the Eros statue, Piccadilly Circus on the morning after a Boat Race or a Varsity match would be a pleasant and improving spectacle.

For some time past I have been watching with deep interest the inquiry being held under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour into the question of domestic service. I had at first intended to remain neutral, but the position has now become so difficult that I can no longer withhold a measure of gentle guidance.

One has simply to look at these problems with sympathetic eyes. For example, it is stated that the young ladies who are good enough, for a modest wage, to pare the mud off our boots with table-knives and to burn our matutinal porridge dislike such terms as "General" and "Servant." But

What's in a name? that which we call a rose

By any other name would smell as sweet. Why not unite all these fair domestic assistants in a great movement to be called the "Mistresses of Service"? No more "Mary Jane" or "Emma," or even "Jenkins" or "Parker"; instead, such sweet names as "Sister Euphrosyne" and "Sister Eve." Imagine the moral effect on a formerly impatient employer. (By the way, instead of "mistress" one would, of course, use some such term as "Matriarch.")

Instead of this sort of thing

Mrs. Jones: Emma, tell cook to order beef for dinner, and some sole if it's good, and don't forget the milk pudding for the children, and send Mary to me; this room's only half dusted.

Emma: Yes, mum, but—

Mrs. Jones: Don't argue, please. . . .

(Exit Emma, grumbling.)

We should hear something like this—Matriarch: Sister Drusilla, please see Sister Hortensia to prepare for us one of her delightful little dinners with beef in it, I think, and perhaps a chocolate soufflé if she agrees. And I am sure she will remember the darling milk puddings. Oh, yes, Sister Hortensia has finished her breakfast; the dear girl positively eats nothing; she must have a glass of Healthvion every day at eleven in future—you might ask her to spare me a moment. There's a teeny weeny speck of dust-kings behind the piano—

Sister D: I feel confident, Matriarch, that Sister Hortensia—

Matriarch: Yes, yes; so do I. . . .

How well that cap becomes you. . . .

But do run along now; time is simply rushing—

Sister D: I'll fly, Matriarch!

(Exit Sister Drusilla, humming "Oh, oh, my sweet Hortensia.")

And then as to clothes, you know. The neat-handed Phyllis would simply knock the milkman silly when she opened the door, attired in a tight-fitting blue tunic, with short sleeves turned back with narrow white lace; a short blue skirt with piquet-edging, double revers, gussets and accordion-pleating, and two rows of buttons down the side; silk stockings with white clockings on a blue ground; patent-leather shoes and a smart cap with a single quail's feather fastened by a bronze clasp bearing, in brilliant, the motto "J'y suis; j'y reste." For outdoor wear she would have a graceful cloak, held on the left shoulder by a silver brooch made in the form of a spoon, and in inclement weather high-heeled Russian boots of blue stamped leather would replace the shoes. And yet people say that these problems are insoluble. Fool!



"PROTECTED UNTIL 1928."

YOUTHFUL FAGIN FOR BORSTAL

AMAZING PLOT.

DETECTIVE DESCRIBES HOW IT WORKED.

A diminutive and pale-faced office boy sat in the dock at the Marylebone Police Court and listened with apparent indifference to the story of his dishonest exploits.

Accused, Albert Till (17), of Southam-st., North Kensington, was described as the mind behind various thefts and frauds upon the Post Office during the past six months. He was charged with stealing and receiving 16 postal order forms from the Clifton-rd. (Paddington) Post Office, in conjunction with two schoolboys who are under remand.

An extraordinary story was unfolded by Sergt. Peacock, attached to the G.P.O.

It appeared that Till, having been sent to an industrial school in 1918, and acquitted on a charge of setting fire to a motor garage in 1921, obtained a situation as an office boy.

MISSING MONEY.

Money and letters containing cheques began to be missed, and after the mysterious disappearance of 25 such letters, accused was discharged.

It was then that he observed the workings of the Post Office with regard to the issue and cashing of postal orders, and put the knowledge gained into dishonest practice. His hands being too large to go under the grill at the post office, he obtained the assistance of two schoolboys.

He then purchased a 1s. postal order and, having scribbled two of three signatures upon it, he sent one or other of the schoolboys into the Wembley Post Office to cash it. The addition of the signatures necessitated the clerk leaving the counter and going to the supervisor, and in his absence the boys under accused's suggestion stole an official date stamp and a pad.

Following the same system he hired bicycles and he and the boys obtained postal forms from various post offices, and taking them into a churchyard where he had concealed the stamp and pad, he proceeded to stamp the orders as if they had been issued from the Wembley Post Office. They were then signed for and presented for payment.

Altogether he and the boys obtained £20 7s. in this way before the thefts were discovered.

The magistrate described the thefts as both clever and crafty, and sentenced accused to three months' modified Borstal treatment.

NELSON'S FLAGSHIP.

H.M.S. VICTORY'S RESTORATION BEGUN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Portsmouth, Saturday.

"She must be saved; she will be saved."

So said Earl Howe at a picturesque ceremony in Portsmouth Dockyard, inaugurating the work of restoring Nelson's flagship the Victory to the design she presented in the fighting days of Trafalgar.

The old ship was recently removed into dry dock because of the increasing decay of her timbers, and she is now supported by ten strong steel frames which form a cradle in which she will rest so long as she can be preserved.

Throughout the years, additional repairs necessitated by the strain of active service and of a life of idleness in Portsmouth Harbour have altered the appearance of the vessel.

The main alteration has taken place at her bow, which for many years had to support the weight of her mooring-chains.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdee, who is president of the Nautical Research Society, said he had received over £35,000 for the "Save the Victory" fund, and he still required £80,000.

MAJOR AND THE GIRL.

"I Shall Never Leave You in the Lurch."

At South-West London Court yesterday, Major A. F. Handley, of the Junior Army and Navy Club, Whitehall-court, was summoned at the instance of Emily Gould, a young woman living in Earlsfield-rd., who alleged that the man was the father of her child.

Defendant, represented by counsel, denied the paternity.

Complainant, after describing the incidents of their meeting, was questioned regarding three other gentlemen, but said they were not friends of hers.

Mr. May, for complainant, drew attention to a letter said to have been written by defendant to Miss Gould, in which he wrote, "You need not fear. I shall never leave you in the lurch."

Mr. Crouch (defending): Don't you know that had no reference to your condition? He was leaving for Mansfield and wrote saying he would not leave you. Complainant said the letter was in answer to her informing him of her suspicions.

Reference was made to another letter of the defendant's, and the magistrate, overruling counsel, said the corroborative was sufficient to justify him making an order.

Defendant was ordered to pay 10s. a week, together with 27 10s. expenses, to complainant and £10 10s. costs.

Mr. Crouch said that defendant would probably appeal.

"COUNTESS" GASED.

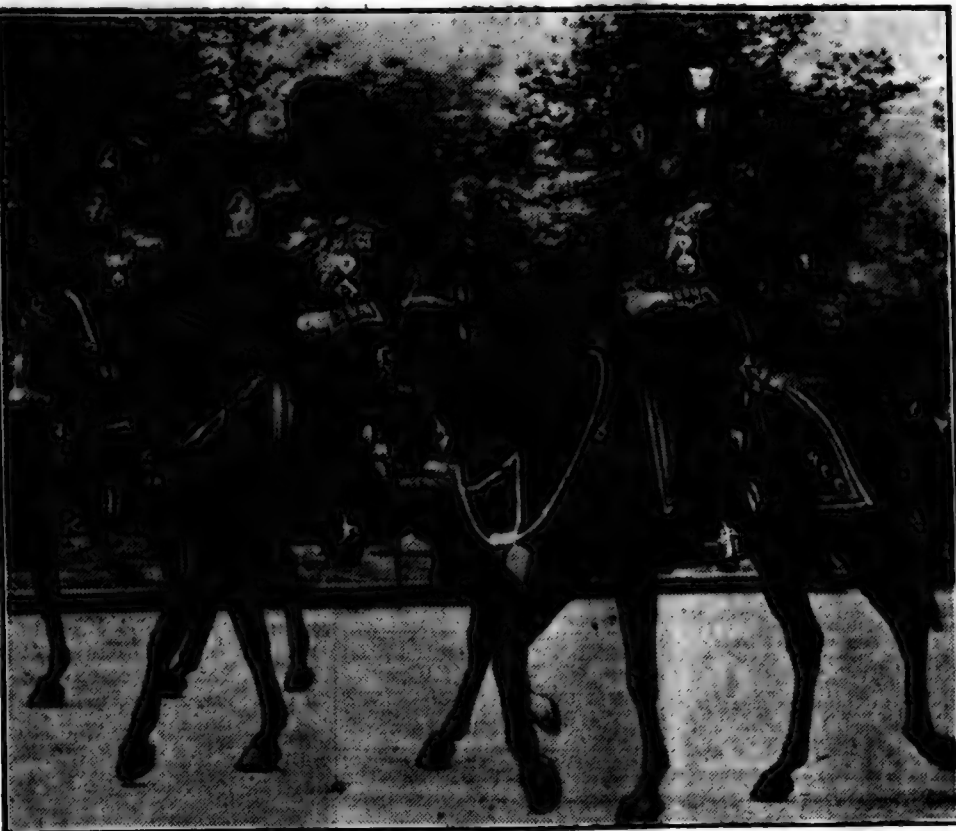
Madame Edith Lartch, an elderly woman, stated to be a Russian countess, was found gassed and unconscious in her house at Clifton, near Bristol, yesterday.

She was taken to the infirmary, where she lies in a critical condition.

TRAGEDY OF BOY CRIPPLE.

Worried, apparently, about his deformity and because he had to wear a surgical band, led, it was stated at a Wandsworth inquest, to the death of Charles Putnam (16), a cripple, whose body was found on the railway.

"The boy," said the coroner, "took his life in a fit of depression."



The King with the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Sweden (on the left) heading the procession from Buckingham Palace for the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade yesterday.

MYSTERY TRAGEDY IN CHURCH.

BOY DEAD IN BOILER—SISTER RECOVERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Newport (Mon.), Saturday.

A mysterious tragedy was discovered at Pontypool last evening. Some people passing Tranch Church heard screams in the church, and on investigation found George Brooks, aged four, and his five-year-old sister Nellie in the water-filled boiler used for heating the building.

The boy was dead, but artificial respiration resulted in the restoration of the girl, though she is not yet out of danger.

Mrs. Brooks, the mother of the children, is a widow, her husband having been killed at a colliery accident about a year ago. She had been caretaker of the church, which has lately been used as a hall.

It is stated that a door had to be forced open by the people who discovered the tragedy.

TO SAVE BEACHY HEAD.

EASTBOURNE MAY BUY LAND TO STOP BUILDING.

Beachy Head, the breezy cliff of the South Downs, near Eastbourne, and a very popular spot with holiday-making folk, may soon become the property of the town of Eastbourne, if not of the nation.

A proposal is to be laid before Eastbourne Council that they should approach the Duke of Devonshire and ask the terms on which he would sell the land forming Beachy Head.

There was an original proposal from the Duke's agent that the town should take over and maintain the road from the top of the parade to Beachy Head, and the larger plan is a development of this scheme. Councillor Carter is of the opinion that the Duke would probably sell the land at a reasonable figure, even if he did not make a gift of the land to the town.

There has been some suggestion of building on the slopes overlooking Eastbourne, and it is thought to be a local and a national duty to save Beachy Head from the builders.

CHANCE FOR COMMERCIAL.

"My days are apparently numbered," was an entry made in the diary of Victor Hutton (37), a commercial traveller, of Victoria-chambers, Westminster, who at Wimbledon court yesterday was bound over charged as a suspected person and with obtaining three small sums from local traders.

It was stated that accused, who had borne a good character, would be given another chance by his firm.

LONDON BREVITIES.

"Thin Beer" is Prebendary Carlie's topic this evening at the Monument Cinema Church. "The Care of the Teeth," will be shown by the Ivory Cross at Australia House, Strand, on Saturday next, at 5 p.m.

A memorial tablet in honour of those members of the University Club, Bethnal Green, who fell in the war will be unveiled this afternoon by the Mayor of Kensington.

Shoreditch Council is asking the L.C.C. to secure legislation to compel owners of black dwellings to light staircases and landings.

A fashion parade and a cabaret will be features of St. Dunstan's "Turby" Day Revel at the Great Central Hotel.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be given with full orchestra at 8.30 p.m. to-day, at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand.

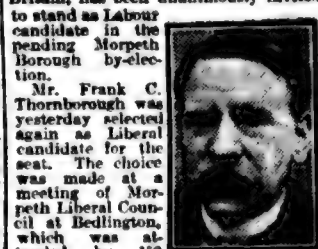
At the London Hippodrome this evening, an entertainment is being held in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital—the oldest in England. Sir London Ronald, Sir Charles Duxbury, Mrs. Kirby Lenn and Mr. Owen Nares, among others, have given their services.

BOB SMILLIE'S BID FOR SEAT.

MORPETH CANDIDATE.

BY-ELECTION IN STRONG LABOUR BOROUGH.

Mr. Robert Smillie, ex-president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, has been unanimously invited to stand as Labour candidate in the pending Morpeth borough by-election.



"Bob" Smillie.

Mr. Frank C. Thornborough was yesterday selected again as Liberal candidate for the seat. The choice was made at a meeting of Morpeth Liberal Council at Bedlington, which was attended by 150 delegates from various societies.

Morpeth is essentially a Labour seat, and the vacancy occurred through the sudden death of Mr. John Cairns, who has represented the borough since 1918.

Mr. Robert Smillie is most popular among the miners, and is considered to be one of the most suitable candidates it is possible to find for Morpeth, although his policy has been held by some to be a little too far advanced.

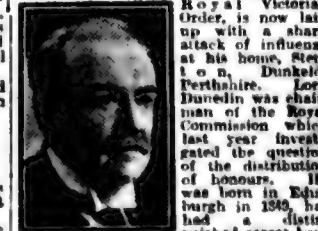
In a letter expressing his willingness to stand, Mr. Smillie states that he does not wish to displace the local candidate, but, on the other hand, Mr. E. Edwards, who is favoured by the resident nominees, stated that he would not oppose the claim of such an honoured member as Mr. Smillie.

The figures at the last general election were:—
John Cairns (Lab.) 15,026
F. C. Thornborough (L.) ... 10,007
C. S. Shortt (C.) 6,045

Lab. majority 5,019
The Morpeth Borough Unionist Council decided yesterday not to contest the by-election.

HONOUR FOR HONOURS CHAIRMAN.

Lord Dunsedin, who figured in yesterday morning's Honours List as a Grand Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, is now laid up with a sharp attack of influenza at his home, Strathgairn, Perthshire.



Lord Dunsedin was chairman of the Royal Commission which last year investigated the question of the distribution of honours. He was born in Edinburgh in 1843, has had a distinguished career both as politician and sportsman. He was educated at Harrow (where he was racquet champion) and at Cambridge. In 1905 he became Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Scottish Court of Session, and since 1913 has been a Lord of Appeal. He is also "Keeper of the Great Seal of the Principality of Scotland."

BOAT TRAIN'S ESCAPE.

The Clatham and Dover boat express had a narrow escape from disaster at Allington (near Maidstone), passing the spot just after some iron chairs, put on the line apparently by train wreckers, had been discovered and removed.

One of the chairs had been cut in two by a fast train, but the driver of a slow train, which followed, pulled up within a few yards of the obstruction.

GIRL ATTACKED IN LONELY LANE.

STRUCK ON FOREHEAD AND HAIR CUT OFF.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hastings, Saturday.

A mysterious attack upon a young woman is being investigated by the Sussex police.

Miss Miriam Gammon, an attractive girl of eighteen years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gammon, of Telham High Farm, Battle, was on Tuesday evening attacked by some unknown assailant as she was fetching water. Her hair was cut off, she was badly bruised on the forehead, and was knocked over.

No sudden and savage was the attack—her assailant seems to have sprung at her—that she fell in a faint.

As she did not return home her father and her sister went out to search, and they found her lying, still unconscious, in a quiet lane not far from the farm.

Carrying her home they succeeded in reviving her.

When able to be questioned, Miss Gammon could, unfortunately, give no sort of description of her assailant. The attack, she said, was made so noiselessly and suddenly that she had no time to turn round and face her assailant.

The police are thus without any descriptive clues; but they are making thorough search over a wide area and are carrying out the closest possible investigation.

HONEST POLITICIANS.

LORD GREY'S TRIBUTE TO OLD AND NEW PREMIERS.

Vicount Grey, speaking at the National Liberal Conference at Buxton, paid a great tribute to the new Prime Minister and his predecessor.

"Mr. Bonar Law," said Lord Grey, "has had all through his political life a singular power of disarming enmity or envy, and he will carry with him into retirement in a very peculiar degree the respect, regard and goodwill and the friendly feelings of his political opponents as well as of his political friends."

Of Mr. Stanley Baldwin the speaker said: "He seems to have acquired the position of Prime Minister by two qualities—integrity of purpose, and the capacity for knowing his own mind and speaking it. I regard his methods as honourable to himself, his party and the public life of this country."

"I believe," said Viscount Grey, "that Liberal reunion is coming from the rank and file of the party in a perfectly natural and automatic manner."

THIS MORNING'S LATEST LINES.

For the fourth year in succession a pair of tomatoes have built a nest in a Faversham post-office letter-box.

Bournemouth Corporation is to proceed at once with the cliff protection works, to cost over £30,000.

The programme for Valeridge shopping carnival includes a hand contest, radio concert, "Merrie England," sports, an Old English Fayre, and a boys' marathon. Housing scheme costs show that five firms of solicitors were concerned in the transfer of a piece of land, costing £138, at King's, Bucks.

The annual general meeting of the National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, will be held on June 11, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall.

Optimism. Bournemouth Corporation reports that it has bought straw hats for the members of the orchestra.

Attacked by Bees on Roof. While working on the roof of a house near Henley-on-Thames, Mr. G. H. Bedford Purvey, painter and decorator, of Staines, Middlesex, was attacked by a swarm of bees, and severely stung about the eyes.

Duchess at Nurse. The Duchess of Bedford, who is continuing her nursing duties at Webbs Hospital, is one of the hardest workers on the staff. She attends daily at 7 a.m., takes her share of the ordinary duties, and is present at all operations.

"JEKYLL AND HYDE" APPEAL.

INSANITY PLEA TO SAVE EX-SOLDIER.

"The People" is informed that an appeal will be entered early this week against the sentence of death passed at the Old Bailey on Robert Duck, a Falham ex-soldier, for the murder of Nellie Pearce.

Mr. Leonard Spero, Duck's solicitor, has intimated that the appeal will be made on the ground that the condemned man was suffering from epileptic insanity when the crime took place.

The appeal will be argued by Mr. J. Lockwood, who made such an able defence on Duck's behalf at the trial.

Dr. Eric Coplans, who in his evidence at the trial declared that "sudden emotional distress in a man inclined to epilepsy may actually change his personality, like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," asserts that there are many living examples of men of a dual personality.

Until he was five years old, said Dr. Coplans in an interview, Duck suffered from epileptic fits, and it was axiomatic that a person who was once an epileptic was always liable to pass into such a condition under mental stress.

He thought that in Duck's case the mental stress he had undergone had been sufficient to bring about such a condition.

TIED TO TREE IN GARDEN.

Sequel to Trouble Between Playmates.

A strange story of a schoolboy being tied to a tree in a garden was told at the Marylebone court yesterday, when Mr. Oppington, of 186, Warrington-cres., Maida Vale, was summoned for assaulting two boys, Claud and Alaric Weller, of 177, Sutherland-rd.

The boys alleged that when they called at the defendant's house to return a hat belonging to his son, he struck one of them several blows with the bat on the head, and hit the other one with his hand and kicked him.

Defendant said the two boys used to be friendly with his son, but recently they attacked the boy in the grounds at the back of the house, tied him to a tree, pushed a handkerchief into his mouth and beat him with a piece of wood in the face, and rifled his pockets.

Two men went to the boy's aid and liberated him. Next day, said defendant, they again attacked the boy and took his hat. Defendant said he was advised by an inspector to take proceedings against the boys for robbery with violence, but he did not do so.

Defendant, despite his denial of the charges, was fined £3, with £2 costs.

To pick up a toy, a child of five ran into the road at Annan, Dumfries, as a motor-car came along. He was knocked down and killed. His mother witnessed the accident.

FATAL INSECT BITE.

Gladya Young (14) has died in North Middlesex Hospital from blood poisoning following the bite of an insect on the lip.



The Nursery of Perfection Home

HIS Majesty the Baby should

have nothing less than a

Perfection nursery to live, move,

and have his being in. And such

a nursery means the utmost of

cleanliness and brightness. No

miraculous powers are claimed for

Perfection Soap, but it does all that

the best soaps can do and a little

more than most. It is safe to say

that no other soap can do it better.

Perfection is hard on the

dirty, but light on the hands.

£10,000 IN CASH

FOR PERFECTION USERS.

See particulars in cartons, or cut out this advertisement and send it with your name and address to £10,000 Dept., Joseph Crosfield & Sons Limited, Warrington, for details of their great competition.

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS LTD., WARRINGTON.

PERFECTION SOAP



THE chilly nights of the last week or two have considerably helped up the growth of cucumber plants in the unheated frame or greenhouse, and extra care will be needed to keep them healthy and free from disease and pests.

Ventilation must be carefully arranged and the air taken to see that the temperature inside is not reduced too much during cool spells. Water must not be given over freely, but a small amount daily will be sufficient. Light sprinkling with tepid water should be sufficient, except in very hot weather, when a little extra water will do no harm.

GREENHOUSE WORK. Readers who prize themselves on a more or less regular supply of flowering plants will have their greenhouses bright with many free flowering plants.

Forcushes should now be reaching the height of their beauty, and all plants must be given a supporting stick, to which the side shoots may be linked up with a thin strand of green raffia. This also applies to Begonias, Calceolarias, etc. Allow each plant plenty of space for its development or the growth will become weak and flaccid.

A weekly application of liquid manure is desirable for plants in full bud production, especially if the pots are on the small side.

Geraniums, Marguerites, Begonias, etc., also bearing, their growth and plants which have outgrown their pots should be repotted before starvation becomes too apparent.

Water freely during sunny weather and arrange light shading should this become necessary. Ferns and other foliage plants will appreciate a more or less shady spot away from the relieving effect of rain.

ANEM LILIES. Anem Lilies have now practically finished blooming, and an outdoor position is better suited to their present needs.

Place them outside in a fairly sunny corner to get a thorough rest for a few weeks, after which the tubers may be planted out and lifted later, or the pots may be lifted for indoor culture when in forward growth later.

PRUNING LILACS. The pruning of lilacs should be carried out just after the flowers are over, in order that the young growth may become well ripened and the production of flower buds for next season encouraged.

It is noticeable that this year's display of lilacs has not been so prolific as last season, when the previous year's heat favoured the ripening of all growth. Cut out the bloom stems as they are over, and this only if necessary, as the weaker and older shoots generally, for only the stoutest will produce good flower buds.

BEDDING OUT. Summer bedding is being very much delayed by the cold that may have taken, and those readers who have not yet begun to bed out their plants should be urged to do so as soon as possible. The cold sustained by tender plants in exposed positions. This is still likely to happen unless the plants are sturdy and well hardened, and do not require any special protection when they are being made, for a few weeks saved on the price of a dozen plants will be false economy if they are potted and turn out.

TOMATO (Kendall Bell). The most prolific fruiting tomato I have ever seen. It grows from seed, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

BUY "POPULAR GARDENING" TO-MORROW. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

CARLETON'S (Garden) Catalogue. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

GOOD PLANTS. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

DEFINITION. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

GARDEN SETTING. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

PARKED GARDEN SETTING. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

HOP HARVEST. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

WAKELEY'S HOP MANURE. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

THE ORIGINAL and only reliable substitute for Wakeley's Hop Manure. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

SEEDING PLANTS. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

ALL FOLLOWING, at a LOT. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

12 ANEM LILIES. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Begonias. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Calceolarias. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Geraniums. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Marguerites. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Petunias. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Roses. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Tulips. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Violets. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

10 Zinnias. The new issue of "The People's" Garden, which is a very early variety, and is a very early variety. It is a very early variety, and is a very early variety.

THE POULTRY RUN.

Separating Birds of Different Sexes.

AS SOON as it is possible to distinguish the sexes of chickens no time should be lost in separating them, when they will make more satisfactory growth. The sexes of light breeds, such as Leghorns and Anconas, are easily determined at an early age, as the combs of the cockerels are much more prominent than those of the pullets. In the case of the darker breeds, the cockerels are much more robust than the pullets.

It is a good many years since so much damage was done to early crops, and it is disheartening to growers who have sustained much loss to forward crops which will be light in consequence.

In all cases where possible a rearing or brooding should be made without loss of time. Potatoes, of course, will have to take their chance, but the autumn should be of further use. Give some protection to all tender crops and plants where exposure to night frosts and cutting winds likely to cause loss.

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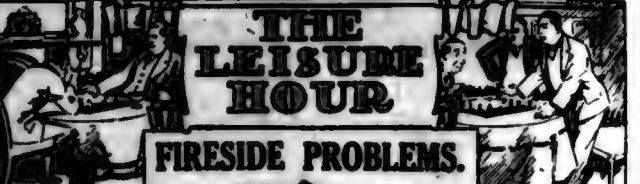
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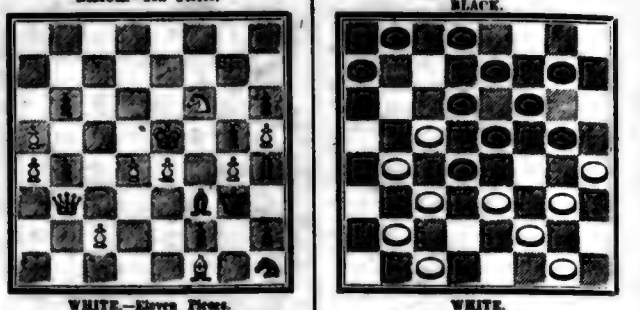
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CHESS: By A. G. CONDE. DRAUGHTS: By J. N. ROBERTS.

PROBLEM No. 71. By T. WARD. BLACK—Ten Pieces.



WHITE.—Eleven Pieces. **WHITE.**—Eleven Pieces.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 70 (CONDE). 1. Kt-K5; 2. Q-K5 and mate.

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THE OPEN ROAD.

Cycling Against Strong Winds.

Lighting-up Time To-day, 9.34 p.m.

LAST year will probably be remembered by cyclists as one of the most continuous strong winds in the history of the country.

It is a good deal to be said for the pleasure to be derived from a ride on a bicycle in a strong wind.

A strong head wind, to my mind, deprives cycling of one of its chief charms, viz. the sense of life and movement which comes from the wind.

There is, as every man would say, no fun in riding against the wind, and one cannot help thinking all the time how easily one would fly over the road if one had not the continuous thrust back of the wind.

When riding against the wind one must make up one's mind to bear the inevitable. The low gear must be used, the pace must be moderated, and one must pedal with a steady, rhythmic motion.

I have received a very interesting letter from the editor of a well-known paper, who is himself an enthusiastic cyclist, complaining that as a sport and pastime from which he has derived much pleasure and information, he has been deprived of the pleasure that he has derived from reading the "Day Run".

I have been asked to plan out week tours in various parts of the country for the benefit of readers who live in other parts of the country. It is difficult to plan general tours, because different riders have different ideas of what constitutes a day's distance, and if you plan a tour of a day's distance, it may be a matter of miles or forty miles a day. However, I have been asked to plan out week tours in various parts of the country for the benefit of readers who live in other parts of the country.

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PUZZLES: By C. P. BASELEY.

NO. 24—THE DOUBLE WHEEL.



ANSWERS. No. 24—DIAMOND. No. 24—DIAMOND.

STOLE TO WED. No. 24—DIAMOND. No. 24—DIAMOND.

YOUNG POSTMAN HUSBAND SENT TO GAOL. No. 24—DIAMOND. No. 24—DIAMOND.

When John Simms, a young postman, was sentenced to four months' hard labour at Marlborough-st., for stealing £33 from the stamps drawer at South Audley-st., W., his wife said that he stole the money because it was in a hurry to get married. No. 24—DIAMOND. No. 24—DIAMOND.

It was stated that he put part of the money to the following uses: No. 24—DIAMOND. No. 24—DIAMOND.

Special licence £3 6 0 No. 24—DIAMOND. No. 24—DIAMOND.

GREATHEART A POWERFUL LOVE STORY

By ETHEL M. DELL.

(Continued from page 13.)

chanted forest, through which there rose the sound of a rushing stream.

Scott paused to listen, but instantly his sister laid an imperious hand upon him. "I can't wait," she said. "I am sure he is just round the corner. I heard him whistle."

He moved on in response to her insistence. "I heard that whistle too," he said; "but it was a mountain-boy."

He was right. At a curve in the road, they met a young Swiss lad who went by them with a smile and salute, and fell to whistling again when he had passed.

Isabel pressed on in silence. She had started in feverish haste, but her speed was gradually slackening. She looked neither to right nor left; her eyes perpetually strained forward as though they sought for something just beyond their range of vision. For a while Scott limped beside her without speaking, but at last, as they sighted the end of the pine-wood, he gently broke the silence.

"Isabel, dear, I think we must turn back very soon."

"Oh, why?" she said. "Why? You always say that when—"

There came a break in her voice, and she ceased to speak.

Her pace quickened, so that she had some difficulty in keeping up with her, but he made no protest. With the utmost patience he also pressed on.

But it was not long before her strength began to fail. She stumbled once or twice, and he put a supporting hand under her elbow. As they neared the edge of the pines it became evident that the road dwindled to a mere mountain-path winding steeply upwards through the snow, and then, daintily upon the great waste of whiteness.

Very suddenly Isabel stopped. "He can't have gone this way, after all," she said, and turned to her brother with eyes of tragic hopelessness. "Stumpy, Stumpy, what shall I do?"

He drew her hand very gently through his arm. "We will go back, dear," he said.

"A Dead World Now."

A low sob escaped her, but she did not weep. "If I only had the strength to go on and on and on," she said.

But it was not long before her strength began to fail. She stumbled once or twice, and he put a supporting hand under her elbow. As they neared the edge of the pines it became evident that the road dwindled to a mere mountain-path winding steeply upwards through the snow, and then, daintily upon the great waste of whiteness.

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"Ah, that's right," he said, and bent to kiss her. "I'm glad you've been for a walk. You might have come and spoken to me first. I was only on the brink."

"I didn't want to see a lot of people," said Isabel, shrinking a little. "I—I don't like so many strangers, Eustace."

"Oh, nonsense!" he said lightly. "You have been buried too long. It's time you came out of your shell. I shan't take you home again till you have quite got over it."

His tone was kindly, but it held authority. Isabel attempted no protest. Only she looked away over the sparkling world of white and blue with something near akin to despair in her eyes.

Scott took out his cigarette-case, and handed it to his brother. "Isabel's birthday present to me!" he said.

Eustace examined it with a smile. "Very nice! Did you think of it all by yourself, Isabel?"

"No," she said, with dreary listlessness. "Biddy reminded me."

Eustace's face changed. He frowned slightly and gave the case back to his brother.

"Have a cigarette!" said Scott. He took one absently, and Scott did the same.

"How did you get on with the lady in red?" he asked.

Out for Sport Only.

Eustace threw him a glance half-humorous, half-malicious. "If it comes to that how did you get on with the little brown girl?"

"Very nicely," smiled Scott. "Her name is Dinah. Your lady's name is Rose de Vigne, if you care to know."

"Really?" said Eustace. "And who told you that?"

"Dinah of course, or Dinah's brother. I forget which. They belong to the same party."

"I should think that little snub-nosed person feels somewhat in the shade," observed Eustace.

"I expect she does. But she has plenty of wits to make up for it. She seems to find life quite an interesting entertainment."

"She can't skate a bit," said Eustace. "Can't she? You'll have to give her a hint or two. I am sure she would be very grateful."

"Did she tell you so?"

"I'm not going to tell you what she told me. It wouldn't be fair."

Eustace laughed with easy tolerance. "No objection to giving her a hint or two, and then if she's amusing, and doesn't become a nuisance, and doesn't go to let myself be bored by anybody this trip, I'm out for sport only."

"It's a lovely place," observed Scott. "Oh, perfect. I'm going to ski this afternoon. How do you like it, Isabel?"

"Suddenly the elder brother recoiled. She was walking between them as one in a dream. She started at the sound of her name."

"I don't know yet," she said. "It is rather cold, isn't it? I—I am not sure that I shall be able to sleep here."

"Oh, no one expects to sleep here," he said lightly. "You skate all day and dance all night. That's the programme."

Her lips parted a little. "I—dance!" she said.

"Why not?" said Eustace.

She made a gesture that was almost expressive of horror. "When I dance," she said in her deep voice, "you may put me under lock and key for good and all, for I shall be mad indeed."

"Don't be silly!" he said sharply. "She shrank as if at a blow, and on the instant very quietly Scott intervened."

"Isabel and I prefer to look on," he said, drawing her hand gently through his arm. "I fancy it suits us both best."

Tense Moment.

His eyes met his brother's from deliberately, with the utmost steadiness, and for a few electric seconds there was undoubted tension between them. Isabel was aware of it, and gripped the supporting arm very closely.

Then with a shrug Eustace turned from the contest. "Oh, go your own way! It's all one to me. You're one of the slow coaches that never get anywhere."

Scott said nothing whatever. He smoked his cigarette without a sign of perturbation, save for a certain steeliness in his pale eyes, his habitually placid expression remained unaltered.

He walked in silence for a few minutes, then without effort began to talk in a general strain of their journey of the previous day. Had Isabel cared about the slightest? If so, they would go again one day.

She lighted up in response with an animation which she had not displayed during the whole walk. Her eyes shone a little, as with a far-off fire of gratitude. "I should like it if you would, Stumpy," she said.

"Then we will certainly go," he said. "I should like it very much."

Eustace came out of a moment's sullen silence to throw a glance of half-reluctant approval towards his brother. He plainly regarded Scott's move as an achievement of some importance.

"Yes, go by all means," he said. "Enjoy yourself. That's all I ask."

Isabel's faint smile flitted across her tired face, but she said nothing.

Only as they reached and entered the hotel, she pressed Scott's hand for a moment in both her own.

CHAPTER IV.

The Magician.

"Well, Dinah, my dear, are you ready?"

mistake! She put everything ready for me, or said she had."

The bed was littered with articles of clothing flung together in hopeless confusion. Rose came forward. "Surely Yvonne didn't leave your things like this?" she said.

"No. I've been hunting through everything for the stockings. Where can they be? I shall have to go without them, that's all."

"My dear child, they can't be far away. You had better get on with your hair while I look for them. I am afraid you will not be able to count on any help from Yvonne to-night. She has only just finished dressing me, and has gone now to help Mother. You know what that means."

"I Hate You."

"Oh, goodness, yes!" said Dinah. "I wish I'd never gone for this stupid fancy-dress at all. I shall never be down, that's all."

Rose smiled in her indulgent way. She was always kind to Dinah. "Well, I can help you for a few minutes. I can't think how you come to be so late. I thought you came in long ago."

"Yes, but Billy wanted some buttons sewn on, and that hindered me." Dinah was dragging at her hair with impatient fingers. "What a swell you look! I'm sure no one will dare to ask you for any but square dances."

"Do you think so, dear?" said Rose, looking at herself complacently in the glass over Dinah's head.

Dinah made a sudden and hideous grimace. "Oh, dear, my hair! I can't do anything with it. I believe I shall cut it all off, put on just a pinafore, and go as a piccaninny."

"That sounds a little vulgar," observed Rose. "There are your stockings under your bed. You must have dropped them and whisked them under the bed. I should think the more simply you do your hair the better if you are going to wear a coloured kerchief over it. You have natural ringlets in front, and that is the only part that will show."

"And they will hang down over my eyes," retorted Dinah, unless I fasten them back with a comb, which I haven't got. Oh, don't stay, Rose! I know you are wanting to go, and you can't help me. I shall manage somehow."

"Are you quite sure?" said Rose, turning again to survey herself.

"Quite sure! I shall get on best alone. I'm in a bad temper, and I want to use language—horrid language!" said Dinah, tugging viciously at her dark hair.

Everything Goes Wrong.

Rose lowered her stately gaze and watched her for a moment. Then, as Dinah's green eyes suddenly flashed resentful inquiry upon her, she lightly touched the girl's flushed cheek, and turned away. "Poor little Dinah!" she said.

The door closed upon her graceful figure in its old-world, sweeping robe, and Dinah whizzed round from the glass like a naughty fairy in a rage. "Rose de Vigne, I hate you!" she said aloud, and stamped her unshod foot upon the floor.

A period of uninterrupted misfortune followed this outburst. Everything went wrong. The costume which the French maid had so deftly fitted upon her that morning refused to be adjusted properly. The fastenings baffled her, and finally she looked at the back look firm hold of the lawn of her sleeve and maliciously refused to be disentangled therefrom.

Dinah struggled for freedom for some minutes till the lawn began to tear, and then at last she became desperate.

"Billy must do it," she said, and almost in tears she flung open the door and ran down the passage.

Billy's room was round a corner, and this end of the corridor was dim. As she turned it, she almost collided with a figure coming in the opposite direction— which she instantly took for Billy.

"Oh, there you are!" she exclaimed. "Do come along and help me, like a saint! I'm in such a fix."

There was an instant's pause before she discovered her mistake, and then in the same moment a man's voice answered her.

"Of course I will help you, with pleasure. What is wrong?"

Willing Helper.

Dinah started back, as if she would flee in dismay. But perhaps it was the kindness of the response, or possibly only the extremity of her need—something held her there. She stood her ground as it were in spite of her head in the light, and proceeded with considerable defiance to remedy the mischief.

"Oh, thank you!" said Dinah, with heartfelt gratitude as he freed her at last. Billy would have torn the stuff in all directions, and he was dressing against time, you see, and I've no one to help me."

"Do you want any more help?" asked Scott, looking at her with a quizzical light in his eyes.

She laughed, albeit she was still not far from tears. "Yes, I want some one to pin a handkerchief on my head in the proper Italian fashion. I don't look much like a comedienne yet, do I?"

He surveyed her more critically. "It's not a bad get-up. You look very nice, anyhow. If you like to bring me the tin of paint, I will let you know when I know a little about it from the painter's view of an amateur artist. You want some earrings. Have you got any?"

Dinah shook her head. "Of course not."

"I believe my sister has," said Scott. "I'll go and get them."

"Oh, no, no! What will she think?" cried Dinah, in distress.

He uttered his quiet laugh. "I will present you to her by and by, if I may. I am sure she will be interested and pleased. You finish off as quickly as you can! I shall be back directly."

ANOTHER LONG INSTANT

NEXT WEEK. DON'T MISS IT.

MAKING THE OFFICE A HOME FROM HOME.

BID FOR DRASTIC LEGISLATION: THE TYPIST'S GLASS OF WATER.

Draught proposals are made for the regulation of business offices in the Bill to be introduced into the House in the next few days by Mr. William Graham, M.P.

He is understood to be acting very largely for professional workers, but presumably his views are those of the Labour Party.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In the first clause of the Bill it is laid down that an office:

Must be kept in a cleanly state.

Must be kept free from effluvia arising from any drain or other nuisance.

Must not be overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein.

Must be ventilated in a sufficient manner.

Must be adequately lighted both by day and by night.

Adequate measures must be taken both by day and by night for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in each room in which any person is employed.

CLEANLINESS.

All the inside walls of an office and all the ceilings or tops of those rooms (whether those walls, ceilings or tops are plastered or not) and all the passages and staircases of an office, unless they are tiled, if they have not been painted with oil or distemper or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be limewashed within every 14 months.

If they have been painted, they shall be repainted once at least within every three years to date from the time when they were last limewashed or painted.

If they are tiled or have been painted, distempered and varnished they shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least within every 14 months.

The floors and windows of an office shall be cleaned thoroughly once at least within every seven and 28 days respectively.

Clause 2 says that an office shall be deemed to be so overcrowded if the number of cubic feet of space in any room bears to the number of persons employed at one time in the room a proportion less than 600 cubic feet space to every person.

Where an office is occupied continuously by day and night or with intervals not exceeding nine hours in any 24 hours the figure 1,200 shall be substituted for 600.

NO UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Where an office is so situated that the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the office the figure 1,500 shall be substituted for 600.

For the purpose of calculating the number of cubic feet of space no space which is more than 12 feet above the floor of any room shall be taken into account.

There shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every office a notice specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room of the office by virtue of this clause.

After Jan. 1, 1923 an underground room shall not be used as an office.

MEALS TO MUSIC.

ARTISTIC RESTAURANT TO SEAT 5,000 PERSONS.

Messrs. Lyons, whose name is a household word for things to eat and drink have considerably enhanced their reputation as caterers for London's appetite and amusement by opening a restaurant of colossal proportions at Coventry-st., W.

For artistry of architecture the new Corner House is a revelation of what can be done to make a restaurant attractive. Its interior presents to the visitor a wealth of good things, and the service is identical with that of the other Corner Houses. It has nine floors, five of which will be open to the public.

Every floor contains a complete restaurant service, and can accommodate a thousand people, while patrons are supplied with first-class music on all floors throughout the day.

Notable among the bands is that of Paul Specht, engaged at £350 a week, and Miss Margaret Holloway has her own woman's orchestra of 30 performers. On another floor we find Leonie, the star comedian conductor, whose antics keep the diners in roars of laughter and make eating quite a secondary consideration.

The new Corner House consists of a well-appointed snack counter, a cafe, Petit Repas to tempt dainty appetites, an oyster bar with special fish delicacies, and a wonderful soda fountain.

IN LOVE WITH ANOTHER.

Wife's Discovery That Led to Divorce.

The discovery by his wife of a telegram from his stage partner led to the granting of a decree nisi in the Divorce Court to Mrs. Gladys Haider Epstein, of Fulham, against her husband, Mr. Randolph Epstein, a music-hall artist known as Eric Randolph, his partner on the stage being Miss Margot Joyce.

The tell-tale telegram to respondent read: "Of course, I want you to come to Bolton. Love, Margot."

Mrs. Epstein said that in 1917—three years after their marriage—she had to complain of her husband's attitude towards Miss Joyce. In 1920 she found the telegram from Bolton, after which her husband left home, writing to say that he was in love with someone else.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Home Office Watching Foreign Efforts at Importation.

Sir Archibald Bodkin, addressing the annual general meeting of the Chief Constables' Association at Birmingham, said that since the war efforts, and occasionally successful efforts, had been made to import obscene books, pictures, etc., into this country from various foreign countries.

A large trade had sprung up, and it was undoubtedly well financed. The Home Office were giving close attention to the matter.

TRADES FOR ARMY BOYS.

A New War Office scheme providing Army training for boys, not as buglers and drummers but as electricians, carpenters, wireless operators and so on, has been inaugurated and 250 lads will enter on their first course of training in September.

GREENWICH CLOCKS WORST.

"I have never noticed anywhere else such variation in the clocks as in Greenwich, whence the world takes its time. It is especially noticeable when walking up Blackheath Hill at one o'clock," said Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins, the Greenwich magistrate.

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GREENWICH CLOCKS WORST.

FINANCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

INDICATIONS OF MARKET REVIVAL.

(By Our City Representative.)

The favourable impression created by the new home Government, together with more hopeful views regarding Continental politics, have combined to produce a more cheerful atmosphere in the stock markets during the past week, and although this improvement in sentiment has not been accompanied by any material increase in business, the general tendency of prices has been towards a higher level.

GILT-EDGED STRENGTH.

Gilt-edged securities have resumed their improved course, the release of approximately £50,000,000 in connection with the payment of the interest on the 5 per cent. War Loan on Friday being a helpful influence.

The issue of an Argentine loan of £2,500,000 in 5 per cent. bonds at 84 met with a ready response, and the lists were closed almost as soon as opened. Home Railways have remained very quiet, apart from strength in Metropolitan and District. Argentine Railways have been adversely affected by a fall in exchange.

INDUSTRIAL FEATURES.

Interest in Industrials has tended to centre in specialities. Tobacco shares have been active, British Americans being especially prominent and reaching the new high record of 5.13. Brewery stocks have continued to move upwards, and many notably good features include African and Eastern, British Oil and Cane Mills and Sudan Plantations.

On the other hand, Indo-China Steam Navigation has been depressed by the passing of the dividend, a loss having been incurred on the year's trading. For the previous year 30 per cent. was paid.

SMALL DIVIDEND ESTIMATES.

Oil shares have remained out of favour, and although closing above the worst, the general tendency of prices has been adverse. The Shell dividend is expected at any time now, and opinions vary as to whether it will be 2½ per cent. or 25 per cent., as compared with 2½ per cent. of the previous year.

A PROSPEROUS BREWERY.

The figures of Marston, Thompson and Everard for the year ended March 31 last are excellent, as have been those of many other concerns engaged in the same trade recently issued. Profits amounted to £23,300, compared with £27,300. Therefore after other provisions the directors are able to add £7,500 to reserve, which a year ago was not strengthened, and to keep £32,100 in hand after making a distribution on the Ordinary capital of 15 per cent., which is the same rate as has been paid for the two years preceding. This dividend is free of income tax also, and on that basis the £1 Ordinary shares, which are quoted in the market at 1.13½, can be bought to yield 4½ per cent. on the purchase price.

Despite the recent reduction of beer prices, there is no need to apprehend any considerable falling off of profits in the trade, the brewers generally being understood to be thoroughly satisfied with the arrangement come to, and with the resultant increase of consumption.

FORESTAL LAND.

The prospects of the shares of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company's shares as look-up purchases are improved a good deal by the appearance of the profit statement of the undertaking for 1922. In the year before there was a loss of £54,300, which was charged against the reserves, and the credit of £122,313 was brought into the accounts now under review.

On this occasion there is a net profit of £113,900 to record, so that a very great turn for the better in the fortunes of the company is evident. For the present

there will be no dividend paid on the Ordinary capital, the shares of which are quoted at 20s. in the market, but a little patience and a continuance of the recent better course of events should see the holder satisfied in the not very distant future. The Preference dividend absorbs £112,000, so that £122,900 remains to go forward.

ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION RESULTS.

Although the distribution was maintained at 10 per cent. (7½ per cent. dividend and 2½ per cent. bonus) the report of the Electric Construction Co. for the year to the end of March last shows less favourable results than for the preceding period. Orders received were in excess of the previous year, but owing to lower prices, the net profit was reduced from £22,884 to £20,533, and as slightly less was brought in, the available balance was down from £106,182 to £72,400. Nothing is now planned to dividend equalisation fund, against £30,000 a year, while the allocation to reserve is reduced from £19,715 to £17,287, and the carry-forward from £22,273 to £25,000. The shares are quoted at 1.7½, at which they yield about 7 per cent. to the investor.

BUDIA BETA TEA PROFITS.

Tea companies generally experienced a very prosperous time last year, as is shown by the reports which are now coming to hand. In the case of the Budia Beta, whose estates are in Upper Assam, net profits advanced from £25,500 to £25,000, which enables the directors to increase the dividend for the year from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. both free of tax, and after placing £20,000 to reserve against £15,000 in the previous year, to carry forward £43,240 as compared with £23,200 brought in.

It is further proposed to increase the capital from £20,000 to £150,000, and to at once give holders a share bonus of 50 per cent. the reserve fund, which now amounts to £40,000, being capitalised for the purpose of paying up the shares so distributed. The issued capital will then be £120,000, leaving 3,000 shares of £10 each for subsequent issue if required. At the present price of 52½ the shares yield 9½ per cent. free of tax, and it would undoubtedly be a great advantage if a splitting scheme could be brought forward, as not only would it bring the shares within the reach of the small investor, but would make them more readily marketable. At present the less share market is very much restricted owing to the shortage in the floating supply of shares.

BRIVITIES.

Spire and Ponds.—Final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year to the end of March last, same as for the previous year.

Virel.—Profits for year to March 31, £48,771, as compared with £38,068 for 1921-22. Dividend increased from 17½ per cent. to 20 per cent.

Answers to Correspondents.
COWLEY.—We can only suggest that you approach your bank for the loan. The company is still in existence, but the shares are worthless. The company is in liquidation, and the liquidator is Mr. J. H. Cowley, of 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

At the moment we have not seen the new Government Bill to improve the lot of pre-war pensioners, but it rather looks as if it will be confined to those who come under the Pensions Increase Act of 1920. Of course, this does not alter the rule that the re-estimated pre-war pensioner, because in some cases he is eligible either for the increase under the Pensions Increase Act or for re-estimation under the Post-War Warrant, whichever is the more favourable.

Moreover, the pre-war re-estimated man who is a Service pensioner simply and solely might ask to be re-estimated under the Pensions Increase Act when he has attained the age of 60, but for the fact that the assessment under A.O. 325 of 1919 is really better for him, and he cannot have the best of both worlds. Even, however, if the benefit is confined to those who have already benefited, or are eligible to benefit, under Army Order 547 of 1920, it is quite clear that the classes will be considerable and adding Army pensioners to other pre-war pensioners, Major Boyd-Carpenter's estimate of 100,000 potential beneficiaries cannot be far off.

What Will It Cost?

The cost will give the Government some hard thinking, no doubt. Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke estimated that a 30 per cent. increase on pensions over £200 would cost the State £500,000 for 15,500 persons, but his estimate as regards the number of pre-war pensioners was, of course, very wide of the mark.

As a matter of fact, there were 75,000 Army Service pensioners on the outbreak of war, but if we take Major Boyd-Carpenter's estimate of 100,000 as the total which are actually under the Act, then, if Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke's figures are right, the cost for the State would be £3,000,000.

Other Veteran Classes.

Even so, considerable classes of pensioners who are deserving of every consideration would presumably be overlooked, as, for example, men pensioned under the 1915 Warrant (either Article 1185 or A.O. 325 of 1919) since 4th August, 1914.

The figures above provide small hope in the present state of the country's finances that any fresh classes could be drawn in, and, indeed, I have seen a statement from the War Office to a "ranked officer" to the effect that the new Bill does not contemplate making specific provision for any distinct or separate classes. This, no doubt, will be a very great setback to "rankers," but something may be done even yet.

Practical Suggestions.
A captain, writing to me from Chelsea, strikes a rather pessimistic note. He rather takes the view of a former correspondent, that the pensioner who stayed at home should not benefit unduly, seeing that those who served all the war in the trenches have had on little done for them. He pertinently will be the chief bone of contention.

This correspondent suggests that the Committee should put the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and Civil Service pensions all on equal terms, but another captain (late commanding officer in the war) suggests that all pre-war pensioners, with the exception of those who were awarded the £150 per year retired pay rate, on an equality with their serving brother "ranker" officers.

In addition, for every completed year of commission service there should be given—£2nd lieutenants £10, for lieutenants £15, captains £20, majors £25, and so on pro rata, the increases in daily amounts approximating to £1, £1.1s. and 1s. 3d. His final word is this: "The pre-war W.O. or N.C.O. who won his spurs as an officer during the war should be treated any less generously by the State than the brother officer pensioned under later serving circumstances."

WAR PENSIONS.—Write for particulars to: "The People," 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WHAT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE?

PENSIONS BILL.

ARMY NOTES: "Tommy Atkins."

IS the Standing Joint Committee on Ex-Services Questions justifying itself?

It is very difficult to find that anything is being done except the settlement of abstract administrative questions about which no one (except a few officials) cares a row of pins. When this Committee was first set up by the Government some three years ago it was given a good send-off in "The People," and a great deal was hoped for it. Numerous points, we know, which had been agitated about in this column for years, figured on the early agendas. Service men were obtained, but also the majority of big points have all vanished into obscurity. Mostly, of course, the questions in which "The People" readers interest themselves affected Service pensions, pre-war pensions, bounties, medals and their annuities, long service, disability and combined awards, rankers' officers' pensions, and post-war pensions.

The New Contemplables.

It may be that those responsible for drawing up the agenda for the Standing Joint Committee nowadays know little and less about the "Old Contemplable" or the "New Contemplable," but if he is numerically small he is vocally and otherwise strong. After all, the Army is his profession, and what he can get out of it is often his only means of livelihood.

One or two good points have latterly accrued, ostensibly from the sittings of the Committee. For example, the Ministry of Pensions, excellent and praiseworthy decisions to extend the time limit for claims for widows' pensions and to provide special treatment for mentally defective ex-Services men. I use the word "ostensibly," advisedly, because these causes were common to the country, to all classes of newspapers, and to all parties in Parliament. Similarly, pensions were established for three years solely as a Government measure, without outside pressure, and the Bill for pre-war pensioners is due to powerful groups of M.P.s backed by newspapers. Where, therefore, is the distinction? achievement that any ex-Services association can point to or the proof that it deserves the support of the men who have been leaving the Army since the war came to an end? If there is no proper answer to this, shut the Standing Joint Committee down and so save public money!

The Pre-War Men.

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THE COASTGUARD'S WORRIES.

A LITTLE ADVICE.

NAVY NOTES: "The Men Behind the Gun."

IN regard to the brief epitome I have given as to the economics of "Insurance by Industry," I now record the conclusion.

Insurance by Industry as a whole is essential, but cannot be undertaken until the present abnormal unemployment declines to measurable proportions. The present is the best time to prepare the necessary machinery, so that when the propitious moment arrives we shall not be unprepared.

The whole scheme must be founded upon a strict actuarial basis. The employers and the trade unions should get together at once, as their mutual co-operation is absolutely essential. Casual labour is a menace to the State, and de-casualisation should form one of the objects of the general scheme and a Central Pool will have to be formed to deal with the "casuals" until they are absorbed into the new order. National and local Industrial Councils will form a feature of the machinery.

Was it Production?

This necessarily cursory outline will give readers an idea of the scheme. It is necessary to bear in mind in reference to the argument that industry cannot bear the cost that such objection is nonsense. Industry is the sole source of all wealth (not Labour only, as the Socialists say), and it already bears the whole cost of the present State scheme with its extravagant and costly administration—a feature of all State enterprise.

Labour Exchanges.

A Labour Exchange manager is unhappy because of my comments last week. He has missed the point. When industry undertakes the responsibility for unemployment insurance the machinery will be utilised to bring the man in touch with the job, and the great incentive, now absent, to get the man "off the fund" will be a feature of the scheme. The colossal administrative cost of State management will be reduced to a minimum.

Ownership Triumphs.

The "Daily Herald" is an avowed and open champion of Socialism. In referring to the British dairy farmers visiting Denmark to discover the secret of that country's agricultural prosperity, the journal says:—"The dairy farmers are

of several hundred votes received all with one exception, were in favour of the assets being retained to the best advantage, and the result distributed among the members pro rata to their claims.

The Committee are unanimously in favour of such action; but to be certain they have the majority of the members behind them a query will be addressed to every paying member when next the claims for subscriptions are sent out, when by the simple reply of "yes" or "no," the whole body will be able to register their views.

There is practically no doubt of the result, and as very many members are still compelled to subscribe, although they have long since contributed more than their nominees can be paid at their deaths, it is a foregone conclusion that before very long the Fund will be wound up.

It should be remembered, however, that as premiums are paid on death from current subscriptions, it will be impossible to suspend payments until the Committee have realised and are prepared to pay out the money received from sale of the securities.

Clasps and Medals.

In spite of the fact that the naval authorities have been first of the fighting services to grapple with the question of award of honours, medals and clasps, and that so far the first and second of these have been dealt with as from the date of the Armistice, questions still arise as to whether medals, etc., are now being distributed.

All officers and men of the R.N., R.F.R. and R.N.V.R.—including the Mine Sweepers—who have not received their honours, can obtain them on application to the Admiralty Medal Branch, Owen House, Stamford-st., S.E.1, producing their certificates in support of their claim. Men (only) of the R.N.R. apply through a shipping officer of the Board of Trade.

Canteen Rebates.

From two well-informed quarters, neither of which is official, it is learned that the result of the recent vote taken throughout the fleet as to whether the Admiralty suggestion that 20 per cent. of canteen rebates should be tapped at the source and paid over to the Central Committee of the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, has been supported by a majority of the men.

"The People" has strongly urged ever since the inauguration of the Grand Fleet Fund that such a course should be followed.

Up to a recent date the bulk of the amount accruing as canteen balances on ships paying off has been voted to charitable organisations which have no connection with the R.N., while the purely naval R.T. has been starved.

If the information be true there will be an immediate increase of income of some £14,000 per annum, which, with that derived from its own investments, will bring the total of the Trust up to the respectable figure of about £25,000 per annum.

Recruiting.

A limited number of boys and stoker ratings are now being received at the officers' stewards and S.M.A. branches having been filled. Re-entry is restricted to ratings under the age of 25.

Clubs.

It is excellent reading to note the continued success of the R.N. Club and Institute (late the Royal Sailors' Home), Portsmouth. When the men underwent the management of this institution they were assisted with perspective of dire failure from one quarter. However, success has been added to success, and the continued improvements being made and paid for out of revenue are a clear indication that present-day decisions tend to act in conjunction with the business enterprises in which they engage.

A new and up-to-date edition of the Handbook for Investors, by Mr. J. Cranfield, has been issued by Messrs. H. K. Muller and Co., Ltd., price 1s. The book is written in simple language for the benefit of those having but an elementary knowledge of investments and speculations.

THE WORKERS' SEARCHLIGHT.

By ANDREW BUCHANAN, J.P.

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